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WITH FOUR-PAGE SUPPLEMENT: THE BALTIC FLEET OUTRAGE. SIXPENCE.

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"COMMANDING THE BALTIC SQUADRON": ADMIRAL ROZHDESTVENSKY.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

If you can imagine a British Admiral in war-time, so ignorant and reckless as to fire on a fleet of peaceful trawlers, mistaking them for the enemy in disguise, after a careful inspection with searchlights, you know what would happen to him. He would be promptly dismissed from his command. Public opinion would not tolerate him for one day. But we do not breed Admirals of that type: they are indigenous to Russia, and Russia is rather proud of them. The official explanation of the outrage in the North Sea is that it was due to a "misunderstanding." The Admiral did his duty according to his lights—his searchlights; and if he erred he was inspired by devotion to the Tsar, the Holy Synod, and the other miraculous wonders of his native land. Cashier him merely because he could not distinguish a British trawler from a Japanese torpedo-boat? Oh dear, no! Russia could not dream of discouraging the zeal which has slain some of our meddlesome fishermen, and wounded more.

You must understand that the Baltic Fleet is engaged in a great mission, and that the wretched trawlers which came in its way had to take their chance of being sunk by mistake. This seems to be the philosophy of a polite gentleman at the Russian Embassy in London. The Admiral was warned that the Japanese might be prowling about the North Sea. "Russia had to take every precaution to meet the danger which was considered possible, if not extremely probable. Consequently, if there was firing, it must have been due to the suspicion aroused that these vessels proposed a hostile attempt upon the Fleet." It does not strike the excellent M. Sazonow that an Admiral who is so possessed by this suspicion that he cannot tell fish from torpedoes is unfit for his post. Of course, he is very sorry. M. Sazonow is very sorry. The Tsar, the Holy Synod, and the other miraculous wonders are as sorrowful as can be. But the Admiral, you see, had to take his "precaution." He bombarded the trawlers for twenty minutes, so as to teach them that any "hostile attempt" they might have in mind was quite futile. Then he proceeded on his majestic way, leaving them to sink or swim. It was no part of his august mission to send them any help. In the course of a long voyage he will encounter many British ships; and if he suspect them of being Japanese, he will sink a few more. The polite Sazonow, the Tsar, the Holy Synod, and the other miracles will be sorry again; but after all it is the duty of the Russian Admiral to preserve the Baltic Fleet.

What are you to do with such people? What although the Tsar recall his precious Fleet, or appoint another Admiral? Another might be still worse. He might form a line of battle off Cape Town, and bombard that inoffensive port, suspecting it to be Japanese. The Fleet is to coal at sea from German colliers; and its controlling genius, on one of his precautionary evenings, may send them to the bottom. It is suggested that a British squadron should act as Commissioners in Lunacy, keeping the Russian Admiral under gentle surveillance all the way to the Far East. By this guidance he might be taught the rudiments of navigation, and of civilised behaviour, at least to British shipping. He might be allowed to have his fling at the German colliers, just to humour him. But suppose that, after a prolonged study of the British ensign by searchlight, he should mistake it for the Rising Sun, and open fire? It would then be the painful duty of the British Admiral to sink the Baltic Fleet, with apologies to the Tsar, the Holy Synod, and M. Sazonow. And what a disappointment to Togo, who wants to have the honours of that performance all to himself!

The Foreign Office might propose that all the maritime neutrals should send squadrons to convoy the demented wanderer to the coast of Manchuria, where Togo would be happy to sign a receipt for him. The Russian Admiral might pepper them all by mistake; but that would prevent jealousies. Besides, they might easily persuade him that shoals of floating bottles were Japanese submarines, and so induce him to let off his "precautions" quite harmlessly. I am sure the British taxpayer would be delighted to pay for the necessary bottles. But if none of these suggestions be practicable, what is the remedy? The Admiralty Council at St. Petersburg has been obliging enough to order the release of a British steamer, which ought never to have been seized; but not a word of rebuke to the mass of ignorance which calls itself a Prize Court at Vladivostok, nor to the naval officers who made the original blunder. Their zeal is commended. We hear that the zealous Admiral of the "misunderstanding" has been recalled. From the Russian public service a man is seldom dismissed because his zeal is irresponsible, for if that policy were once adopted there would be no officials left.

It is this amazing lack of responsibility which is so exasperating to English observers of Russian methods. Take the opinion of Count Cassini. He is an Ambassador, and might be expected to know that Russia must have some regard for the interests of other nations. But to Count Cassini the conduct of his precious Admiral is quite natural and legitimate, though the result is unfortunate. "Russia had been informed that the Japanese had made plans to destroy the Fleet before it started, and she had consequently instructed Admiral Rozhdestvensky not to allow any vessel to get close enough to fire a torpedo, particularly at night, and to guard against attacks by torpedo-boats disguised as merchantmen." As the torpedo range is nearly two miles, it follows that any innocent craft found within that distance may be sent to Davy Jones without ceremony. It never occurs to this wonderful Ambassador that Russia has no exclusive right to the highways of the globe, and that other nations cannot allow their vessels to be sunk and their business deranged to make way for a delirious Fleet and its "instructions."

I see that the proposal to wear knee-breeches for evening dress is denounced by an organ of democratic opinion as an appeal to "vanity and class feeling." Knee-breeches would "widen the chasm between rich and poor." I take this to be a crushing answer to those vain beings who crave for a costume which shall distinguish them in the evening from the waiters. At a public dinner the waiter is sometimes mistaken for the giver of the feast. At such a proud moment he feels there is no "chasm"; he is on the same footing with the best. But put the best into knee-breeches, and where will the waiter be then? The "chasm" will yawn horribly, and he will be left on the further side. But it surprises me that the organ of democratic opinion does not counter the manoeuvre of "vanity" by calling on the proprietors of hotels and restaurants to breech the waiters. In those sumptuous halls of Piccadilly, where you can dine for next to nothing, and the waiter is superior to "tips," would not his knee-breeches reduce the inequalities of class, nay, even make us feel that he spanned the "chasm" like a Colossus, and left us to crawl about humbly at the bottom of it? When you sauntered with indolent grace into the Metropole or the Whitehall Rooms, would you not stand aghast at the rows of knee-breeches, and exclaim, "That old social problem again; who is waiter and who is guest?"

But it may not be of waiters that the organ of democracy is thinking. It may be of trade unions and Labour leaders, so distinguished for their freedom from "class feeling." But as these gentlemen, or some of them, do not hesitate to don the conventional evening suit for the conversazione at the National Liberal Club, why should they permit that "chasm" to widen? Mr. John Burns, in knee-breeches and shoe-buckles, would be the glass of fashion and the mould of form. Somebody, writing in the *Spectator*, warns us against snatches from Shakspeare. We should not say "All the world's a stage," because that is only the opinion of Jaques, who had a poor sense of humanity. Hamlet is called the glass of fashion and the mould of form, but only by Ophelia, who was love-sick, and therefore untrustworthy. Shakspeare, as the gentleman in the *Spectator* sagaciously observes, does not commit himself to these opinions. But Mr. Burns need not be alarmed. So far as he is concerned, we should all adopt the opinion of Ophelia. And when democracy in his person had taken to knee-breeches, who would heed the mournful squeak of the *Clarion*?

The *Spectator* will have it that "great harm has been done to the reputation of Shakspeare by the taste for text-books, birthday-books, Shaksperian calendars, and the like, in which a fragment of what is popularly supposed to be wit or wisdom is excerpted for each day in the year." We do the poet wrong with our thoughtless quotations. It was not he, but Jaques, who said: "All the world's a stage"; and he is not responsible for that worthy's further observations about the infant mewling and puking in its nurse's arms, and the boy, with shining morning face, who creeps unwillingly to school. The *Spectator* has discovered, no doubt, that creep unwillingly to school, but run in that direction with joyous alacrity; also that infants, instead of mewling and puking, comport themselves with dignity, and become especially serious when they see a copy of the *Spectator*. Would it not be a public benefit for that journal to give us a birthday-book of Shakspeare, showing exactly what he did think? "If we glance through Bacon's 'Essays' we shall not find many topics upon which we could not quote as sound and illuminating judgments from Shakspeare as any we find there." Very well; do have the kindness to quote him, dear *Spectator*, so that we may learn on your authority what his wit and wisdom really are. But mind you do not mix up his opinions with those of Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello, and the other merely dramatic persons. There's the rub! I apologise for this popular quotation, which, of course, has nothing to do with Shakspeare's real mind.

THE BALTIC FLEET OUTRAGE.

(See Supplement.)

That the outrage perpetrated by the Baltic Fleet was a deliberately criminal act, few will believe; but it was, even at the best, one of those blunders that cannot be distinguished from crime. Those who had watched the preliminary antics of Russia's forlorn hope on the sea with any appreciation of the grim humour of the situation may reasonably have doubted whether the squadron would go very far without some glaring fiasco; but certainly no one dreamed for a moment that the first notable escapade of Rozhdestvensky's ships would strike so near home with such a terrible note of tragedy. How it came to pass we have yet to learn; but the fact remains that just before midnight on Oct. 21, while the Hull trawling fleet were peacefully at work off the Dogger Bank, the Muscovite vessels bound for the Far East hove in sight and, without provocation, poured shot and shell into the fishing craft, sinking one boat, killing the master and the third hand, wounding all the crew save one, and inflicting other damage on members of the British Mercantile Marine. According to the narrative of Captain Peaker, of the *Magpie* trawler, who, by the courtesy of his owners, Messrs. Kelsall Brothers and Beeching, supplied our Artist with the materials for a realistic illustration of the outrage, the Gamecock Fleet, belonging to Messrs. Kelsall, was shortly before midnight on Oct. 21 anchored with trawls down some 200 miles east by north of Hull. Suddenly the fishermen saw what they took to be the lights of a naval squadron, which approached rapidly and turned its searchlights on the trawlers. The admiral of the fishing fleet burned a signal ordering the boats to go on the port tack to avoid the war-ships, but it shortly appeared that the vessels meant to steer through the trawling fleet. One division passed without incident, but the second, disregarding or not understanding the international fishing-signal which every boat carried, opened fire on the fleet without even the usual blank shot fired as notice to heave to. At first many of the trawlers fancied it was a British squadron manoeuvring, and they laid themselves out to enjoy the sport; but very soon their amusement turned to consternation, when shot began to shriek about their ears. One boat, the *Crane*, fared worst. Shots went through the vessel, wrecking it; and one of them, raking the deck, decapitated Captain Smith and the third hand, who were both at the moment busy cleaning fish. Still the firing continued, until all the crew except the captain's son, a lad of sixteen on his first voyage, were wounded. This poor youth, who had had the horror of seeing his father's headless body beside the winch, contrived, with the boatswain's help, to hoist a signal of distress, for the *Crane*, now riddled with shot, was fast settling down. Seeing this, the *Gull*, another trawler, which was fortunately nearer at hand than one trawler usually is to another, stood by and took off the dead and the survivors on her boat. In a very few minutes the *Crane* had gone to the bottom. It is a sinister fact that a Russian vessel stood by till daybreak, but made no effort to assist.

Two other trawlers in the fleet, the *Moulmein* and the *Mino*, were also riddled with shot, and on another page we illustrate how narrowly their crews escaped injuries. These vessels arrived in Hull in the afternoon of Oct. 23, bearing the dead and wounded. As soon as the vessels came in, the owners' solicitor, with Dr. Jackson, Mr. Beeching, and young Smith, who alone had escaped injury on board the *Crane*, left for London to lay the circumstances before the Foreign Office. In London they were met by Sir H. Seymour King, M.P. for Central Hull, who accompanied the party to the Foreign Office, and laid the complete statement of the case before Mr. Maycock, the head of the Treaty Department, who acted in Lord Lansdowne's absence. Diplomatic action was, of course, a necessary consequence of the outrage, and, after Lord Lansdowne had conferred with the King and the Prime Minister, a strongly worded Note was dispatched to the Russian Government insisting on the following points: An apology, compensation, punishment of the officers responsible for the outrage, and a guarantee for the future safety of the British Mercantile Marine. It was rumoured during Tuesday that the Tsar had sent a personal expression of regret to the King; but the action which his Imperial Majesty had taken proved to be rather more remote than was supposed. It appeared that Count Lamsdorff, on his own initiative, had gone to see the Tsar to make urgent representations, as the Council of Ministers was not disposed to take immediate action. The result was the Tsar's expression of regret, which was communicated by the Russian Foreign Minister to the Russian Ambassador in London, and was sent to Lord Lansdowne—a somewhat roundabout proceeding. In view of the seriousness of the situation, however, the matter was not one that brooked delay, and the Admiralty, pending a satisfactory explanation of the affair, were not slow to take precautionary measures: the Home Squadron, the Channel Squadron, and the Mediterranean Squadron were ordered to concentrate for mutual support and co-operation, and this action on the part of the authorities, needless to say, had the fullest approval from every section of the British public, which has been stirred to its depths by this extraordinary insult and injury offered to our shipping. While condemning the action of those irresponsible persons who thought themselves justified in hooting the Russian Ambassador, sensible people were persuaded that the Baltic Fleet, which could be guilty of such an irresponsible and disastrous action, was a menace to our safety on the high seas that could not for a moment be endured, and it is satisfactory to know that we have at our command, and ready for instant use if need be, a naval force more than capable of bringing the Muscovite to reason. Some hours before the news of the occurrence reached this country England had a glimpse of the aggressors as they steamed down Channel. About noon on Oct. 23 the Baltic Squadron appeared off Brighton, and the second division stopped to coal.

THE WAR: AN EXPERT COMMENTARY.

BY R.N.

Once more we have a lull in the proceedings, and after the tremendous ten days' struggle no one can be surprised that it should be followed by a period of comparative inaction. But the forces on either side remain facing one another across the Sha-ho, a name which, we are told, may be aptly translated "the river of bloodshed." After the desperate efforts and exertions which have been called for, it would indeed be a matter for astonishment if there were not signs of exhaustion. But it is quite certain that, in addition to the loss in physical force which the combatants have sustained in the long-drawn battle, both sides must also be needing the replenishment and reinforcement of their ammunition and supplies. This is certainly the case with the Russians. Kuropatkin, by his skill and good generalship, has been able to withdraw his beaten troops and to escape overwhelming disaster, but he is certainly not in a position to take the offensive again on a large scale. On the other hand, it would almost seem that the Japanese, by the very violence of their exertions, prevent themselves from reaping the full benefit of their victories. The men, we are told by eye-witnesses, are practically spent, not so much by the difficulties they have had to encounter, as by the exuberance of their own passionate emotion. It is tolerably certain that there has been great exaggeration as to the numbers of men and guns which the Russians have been able to bring into the field on each occasion of a battle. It is very doubtful, for instance, if, either at Liao-yang or on the Sha-ho, the Russians were vastly superior to their opponents. It may have been the case if the reserves were included, but not if only those are counted who actually faced the enemy. Apparently Kuropatkin, when he made his advance from Mukden, miscalculated the numbers opposed to him, and misjudged the recuperative powers of his enemy. Had it been otherwise it is scarcely to be believed that he would have made such an ill-advised movement, even though urged by those higher in authority than himself.

Much has been made of the few small successes of the Russians at Sha-ho-pu and one or two other places. The reports are unquestionably intended for home consumption in Russia. In any case, these affairs were mere incidents of the battle; nor should we be inclined to place any great faith in the story that the Japanese are burning their stores with a view to retreat. The dispatch from Marshal Oyama explains why it was that the brigade under Yamada suffered the mishap in which they lost some of their guns. It was, in effect, a case of pursuit carried too far, in which the victorious troops on their return were overwhelmed by superior numbers. It was not this reverse, but rather the exhaustion which has been already referred to, which was responsible for the course taken by the Japanese Marshal in not following up the beaten enemy in order to gather the full fruits of his victory. Whether the pause will be as long after the Sha-ho as it was after Liao-yang, when a full month elapsed before a further movement, seems questionable. We already hear of large reinforcements in men and stores having left Japan for the front, and with their excellent organisation they should be sooner ready to recommence operations than their adversaries.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE DECREE NISI," AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

On the whole, the new one-act play of Mr. Joshua Bates, which Mr. Alexander produced as a first piece last week at the fiftieth performance of "The Garden of Lies," is a very interesting study of modern marriage, and only misses being an admirable little drama by reason of its curiously inconclusive and bewildering finish. As might be expected, "The Decree Nisi" is concerned with the sequel of a divorce case, that of Hudspeth v. Hudspeth and Blundell, and the curtain rises on the divorced wife's return from the court after judgment has been pronounced. Whether Lady Hudspeth was guilty or innocent is not made clear; at any rate, she denounces the decree as unfair, and with commendable unconventionality at once seeks an interview with her husband. But before Sir Adrian can obey her summons, the co-respondent arrives to suggest the customary reparation of marriage. To his surprise, the lady waives his proposal aside and proceeds to poke fun at the "cock-sparrow" Judge and the witnesses, till, on the offer being renewed, she breaks out with a declaration of passionate regard for her husband. When the latter enters, everything seems to point to a sentimental scene of reconciliation. Instead, her Ladyship talks of some mysterious mountain-tops for which she is bound, and leaves husband and spectators in a complete mist (mountain mist, shall we say?) as to her intentions. Despite its silly imitation of Ibsenite symbolism, Mr. Joshua Bates's dramatic puzzle obtained an exceedingly favourable first-night reception, a result for which the sensitive acting of Miss Madge McIntosh, who is as winning in Lady Hudspeth's bursts of gaiety as she is sympathetic in the divorcee's more emotional moments, was in no small measure responsible. Cast for husband and lover respectively, Mr. Fulton and Mr. Faber are given next to no opportunities; Miss McIntosh shines alone.

EURIPIDES' "HIPPOLYTUS" AT THE COURT.

Save that the smallness of the Court stage and its comparative nearness to the audience robs the grand old Greek tragedy somewhat of that atmosphere of solemn aloofness which it obtained in the earlier representation at the Lyric Theatre, the second London revival of Euripides' "Hippolytus" is every whit as impressive as that of last year. Again, while, with the smallest imaginative effort, the sympathetic listener can almost hear, as the play proceeds, the majestic march of a ruthless Nemesis and its train of ineluctable events, he is conscious also of an extraordinary modernity of

sentiment, a vivid, intense humanity in the theme's treatment such as makes the "Phèdre" of Racine, which tells the self-same story of a virgin-lad's temptation, seem cold and artificial by contrast. Again the sonorous rhetoric of Professor Murray's scholarly, but by no means academic, translation falls graciously and plangently on the ear. Again the finished, and yet unmannered, declamation of Miss Edyth Olive (as Phædra), Mr. Brydone (as Theseus), Mr. Ben Webster (as Hippolytus), and Mr. Granville Barker, who is also stage-director (as the Messenger), bring out the music of the long speeches with a sense of rhythm and climax that is a liberal education in itself. Nor do the newcomers fail to contribute to a wonderful *ensemble*. Miss Tita Brand brings to the part of the Chorus a fine presence and a glorious voice; while Miss Rosina Filippi, in the nurse's rôle, proves afresh her mastery of subtle modulation and broad rhetorical effect.

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London: SMITH, ELDER and Co., 15 Waterloo Place, S.W.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

THE KING AND HIS
GUNNERS
AND SAPPERS.

Not until Oct. 19, 1904, had the Royal Regiment of Artillery been honoured in the whole course of its history by a visit from a Sovereign who was also Colonel-in-Chief. On that day the King went down to headquarters at Woolwich to inspect the regiment and to lunch with his brother officers. The morning opened in haze which seemed to promise ill for the spectacle, but fortunately the artillery discharge which heralded his Majesty's appearance on the parade-ground dispelled the vapours, and the ceremonies of the day were gone through in fine, though not in the most brilliant weather. As his Majesty's motor-car swept up, loud cheers were raised by the spectators, and when the King alighted, his gunners saw him for the first time in the uniform of their corps. Lord Methuen received the King, who immediately proceeded to inspect the lines. This done, his Majesty went to the saluting-point, where the artillerymen marched past with a precision that would have done credit to the Guards. The King took special notice of a body of veterans, men of many medals, who were drawn up near the Crimean Memorial statue, and at the conclusion of this part of the proceedings he paid a short visit to the Royal Military Academy, where he inspected the corps of Gentlemen Cadets. His Majesty then returned to the artillery headquarters, where he lunched—not as a guest, but by virtue of his rights as Colonel of the corps. After lunch the King and his brother officers were photographed, and thereafter his Majesty returned to town in his motor.

On Oct. 21 the King paid another military visit—to the Royal Engineers at Chatham, of which corps his Majesty also holds the Colonelcy-in-Chief. The King, who travelled down from town by special train, was welcomed with a royal salute. The scarlet tunics of the Engineers made a magnificent blaze of colour on the parade-ground at Brompton Barracks, and as the King drove up, the assembled soldiers and civilians greeted his Majesty with hearty cheers. Accompanied by a notable gathering of officers, the King passed down the lines, and then, as at Woolwich, took the salute as the corps marched past in column and in review order. His Majesty congratulated Sir Reginald Hart (commanding) and other officers on the fine appearance of the men, and then went indoors to inspect a new method of barrack-catering, a great improvement on the old system, and one which gives the sappers the benefits of a plainly organised club. The King, with the officers and staff, were then photographed by Sergeant-Major C. Wood, of the Royal Engineers, and the excellent results of his skill we are enabled, by the kindness of Sir Reginald Hart, to reproduce on this page.

THE KAISER AND
TIBET.

The Chinese Government is hesitating over the ratification of the Tibetan Treaty, and, according to the *Times* correspondent at Peking, this is due to the intervention of Germany. To oblige Russia, the Kaiser is trying to

embarrass us in an affair which does not concern him in the least. Tibet is remote from German policy, but it is apparently inconvenient to Berlin that Great Britain should assert authority over a country contiguous to the Indian frontier. Russia has made no protest, and the interference of Germany may have been pre-arranged between the two Powers. It is denied at Berlin, where they have what Prince Gortchakoff called a beautiful habit of denying. The Indian Government will pursue its policy in Tibet without concerning itself with the Kaiser or his denials. Whatever China may do, the new Tibetan Government will not be permitted to enter into foreign relations without the sanction of the Viceroy of India.

THE LATE
LADY DILKE.

Lady Dilke, wife of Sir Charles Dilke, who died on Oct. 24, was born in September 1840, and in 1862 married the late Mark Pattison, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, a man many years her senior. Despite much that has been written and more that has been said, the union cannot be described as altogether ill-assorted. At the outset, at least, it was marked by personal affection on both sides, and by intellectual sympathy that was little lessened by the fact that while the trend of the Rector's mind was towards pure literature and the history of learning, that of his wife was towards the artistic side of human culture. Time came, however, when Mr. Pattison's temper, never good, became more exacting than ever, and so depressed his wife that the pair frequently lived apart for prolonged periods. Mrs. Pattison, however, resuming sway in her *salon* whenever she returned to England, and giving her husband devoted attendance in his last illness in 1884. During this period she became a contributor to the *Saturday Review* and to other periodicals, and was principal art critic of the *Academy*. Late in 1885



Photo. Thomson.
THE LATE LADY DILKE,
ART CRITIC AND SOCIAL REFORMER.



Photo. Russell.
SIR H. SEYMOUR KING,
M.P. FOR HULL,
ASSISTING FAMILIES OF KILLED
AND INJURED FISHERMEN.

John Cockburn is as advanced a Radical as his opponent. He is for Welsh Disestablishment, reform of the House of Lords, popular control of all rate-aided schools, popular control of the liquor traffic, and a trade union rate of wages for all employes of the State. The chief Government Whip mildly remonstrated with the Conservative Association of the division, and was told that Sir John Cockburn was the man of their choice, and they meant to stick to him. The *Standard* tells Sir John Cockburn that his "nostrums" may be good enough for a new country like Australia, where he has seen so much public service, but they are quite unsuited to this country. But the odd thing is that the Conservatives of West Monmouth consider them eminently suited to the Conservatism of Wales.

It seems likely that the inquiry into the miscarriage of justice in the case of Mr. Beck will strengthen the demand for the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal. The Master of the Rolls agrees with Mr. Beck that were such a tribunal in existence now, the extraordinary confusion of an innocent man with a very commonplace and unintelligent criminal could not have arisen. A Court of Criminal Appeal would certainly not have accepted the strange doctrine that people engaged in a particular kind of crime always pursue the same methods. This seems to be the fixed idea of certain lawyers, who believe that when one criminal calls himself Lord Willoughby, all the criminals in the same line of business take the same name. The man who committed the crimes for which Mr. Beck suffered was first convicted as John Smith. It follows that every rogue of the same type should also be convicted as John Smith. Perhaps a Court of Criminal Appeal will show us that the fraudulent mind is a little more fertile in its aliases.

The debate in the French Chamber on the dispute between the Government and the Pope ended in a decisive majority for M. Combes. The Premier had no difficulty in showing that the Vatican had made the Concordat impossible. On the strength of trumped-up charges against two Bishops, the Vatican had deposed both without any consultation with the French Government. It was alleged that the Bishop of Dijon was a Freemason, and the Pope forbade him to ordain priests. When the Government pointed out that this action was contrary to the Concordat, the Pope replied by summoning the Bishop to Rome, and depriving him of his office. Nothing could be clearer than the resolve of Pius X. to abandon the moderate policy of his predecessor, and provoke a conflict. This made it imperative for the Government to proceed to the separation of Church and State in France, for the pretensions of the Pope to override the civil laws of the country could not be tolerated. To the speech of M. Combes there was no adequate reply, and the position of the Ministry has been perceptibly strengthened.

AN INTERESTING THEATRICAL WEDDING: MARRIAGE OF MR. EDWARD TERRY
WITH LADY HARRIS, WIDOW OF THE LATE SIR AUGUSTUS HARRIS.

The wedding was celebrated at Barnes Church by the Rector, the Rev. B. M. Kitson. Mr. and Mrs. Terry are seated on the extreme left of the front row of the wedding group.



she married Sir Charles Dilke. In the intervals of studying art and its history she devoted herself to political and social questions, especially concerning women. Her contributions to purely imaginative literature are fantastic rather than popular.

WEST MONMOUTH.

The adoption of Sir John Cockburn as Conservative candidate for West Monmouth is a singular illustration of the general bewilderment of party politics. Except upon the fiscal question, Sir



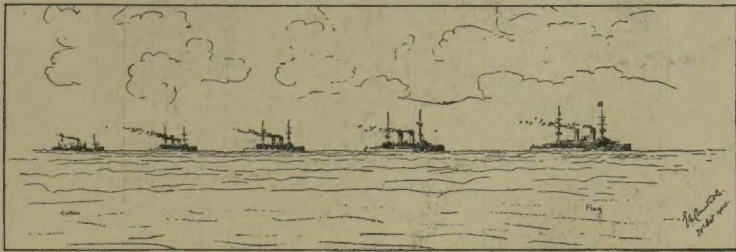
THE SAPPERS AND THEIR ROYAL COLONEL-IN-CHIEF: THE KING'S VISIT TO BROMPTON BARRACKS, CHATHAM, OCTOBER 21.

PHOTOGRAPH BY SERGEANT-MAJOR C. WOOD, OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.

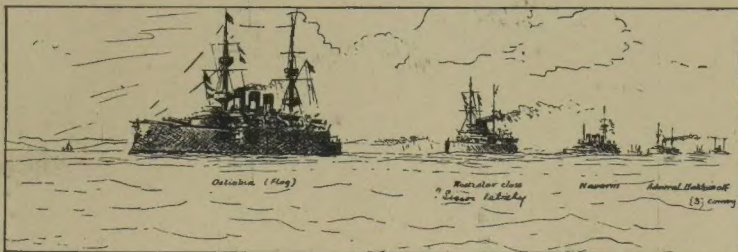
In the front row (reading from the left) the names are: Colonel Barter, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson, Lieutenant-Colonel Prendergast, Colonel Fullerton, Colonel Smith Rewse, Lord Methuen, Major-General Douglas, Major-General Hart, H.M. THE KING, the Earl of Erroll, Sir Godfrey Clerk, Colonel Mathias, Captain Holford, Colonel Lewis, Captain Ponsonby. In the back row (reading from the left) the names are: Major Grant, Lieutenant-Colonel Buck, Colonel Savage, Colonel Haig, Colonel Maxwell, Colonel Snow, Major Schreiber, Major Tilney, Major Macdonough, Lord Harris, Colonel Ward (West Kent Yeomans), Colonel Ward (Chief Constable), Captain Bruce.

ENGLAND'S GLIMPSE OF THE WRECKERS OF HER TRAWLERS: THE BALTIC SQUADRON PASSING DOWN CHANNEL, OCTOBER 23.

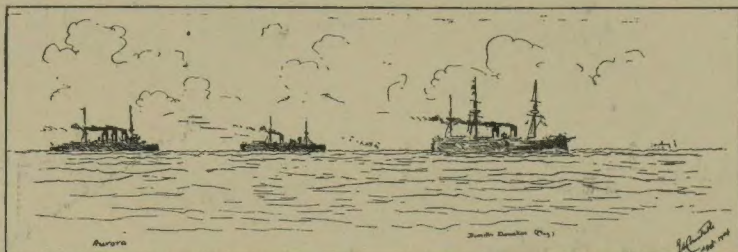
DRAWING BY CHARLES DE LACY FROM A SKETCH BY J. BEER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT BRIGHTON; SKETCHES (FACSIMILE) BY LIEUTENANT CONSTABLE, R.N.



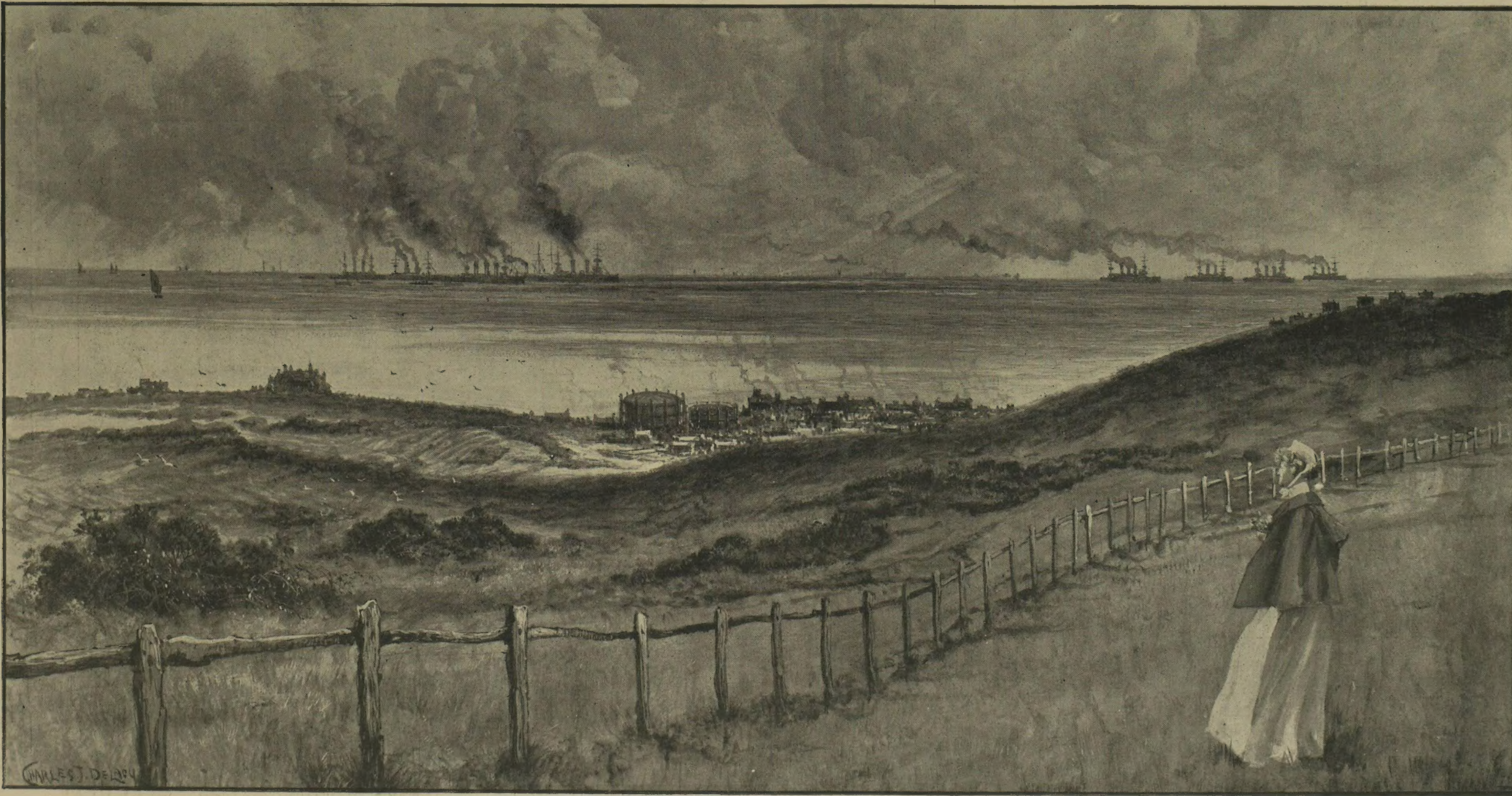
THE FIRST DIVISION PASSING DOWN CHANNEL



THE SECOND DIVISION OFF BEACHY HEAD.



THE CRUISER DIVISION OFF DUNGENESS.



THE BALTIC SQUADRON OFF BRIGHTON DOWNS ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 23: THE SECOND DIVISION STOPPING TO COAL.

About noon, as our Artist was walking on Brighton Downs, the Baltic Squadron hove in sight in two divisions. The first (four battle-ships of the "Orel" class and a collier) went straight on; the second stopped opposite the pier for an hour or two and coaled from two vessels that met her in the Channel. The great interest taken by the public in the sight would have been far keener had it been known at the time how heavily England's peaceful seafarers had suffered by these very war-ships thirty-six hours before.



DRAMA IN TIBET: A THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE IN THE COURTYARD OF THE MISSION QUARTERS.

The arrangement of the performers, who do not use a stage, is reminiscent of the chorus in the Greek drama. Some of the actors are small children, one of whom, according to the play, is eaten by a demon. The photographs are by an Officer of the Expedition.



Photo. Macalister, Greenock.

UPSET WHILE BALLASTING: A BELGIAN TRAINING-SHIP OVERTURNED.

On October 20 the full-rigged Belgian training-ship, the "Comte Smet de Naeyer," was overturned at the James Watt Dock, Greenock, as she was fitting out for sea. It has been suggested that the ballast-tanks did not fill simultaneously.



Photo. Argent Archer.

UNVEILING THE KENSINGTON MEMORIAL TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

On October 19 Princess Louise unveiled the memorial to Queen Victoria which has been erected in front of St. Mary Abbots Church. The inscription commemorates the Queen's birth in Kensington Palace



Photo. Spicer.

WHERE LADY CURZON'S CURE BEGAN: WALMER PLACE.

At her own urgent request, Lady Curzon was removed from Walmer Castle to Walmer Place, and almost immediately began to make satisfactory progress to recovery.

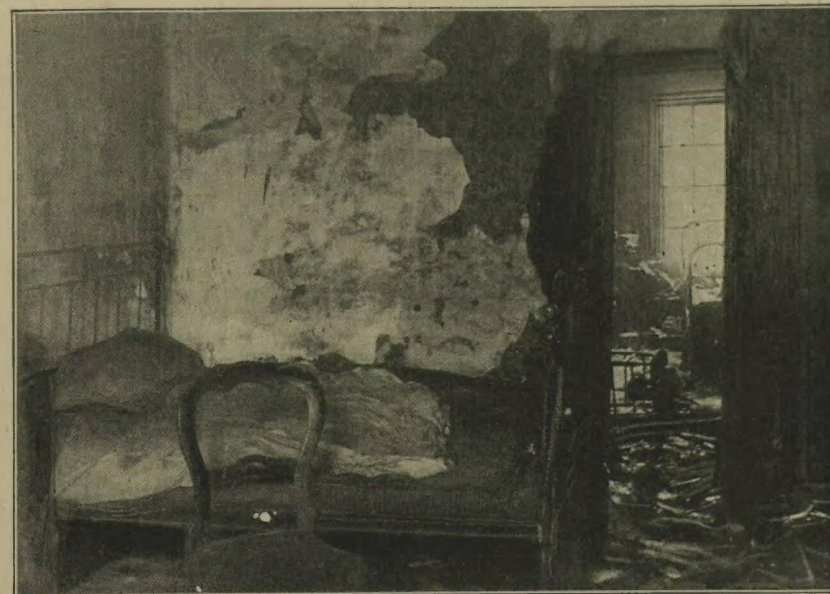


THE FRONT ROOM WHERE TWO BODIES WERE FOUND.



Photos. "Topical" Press.

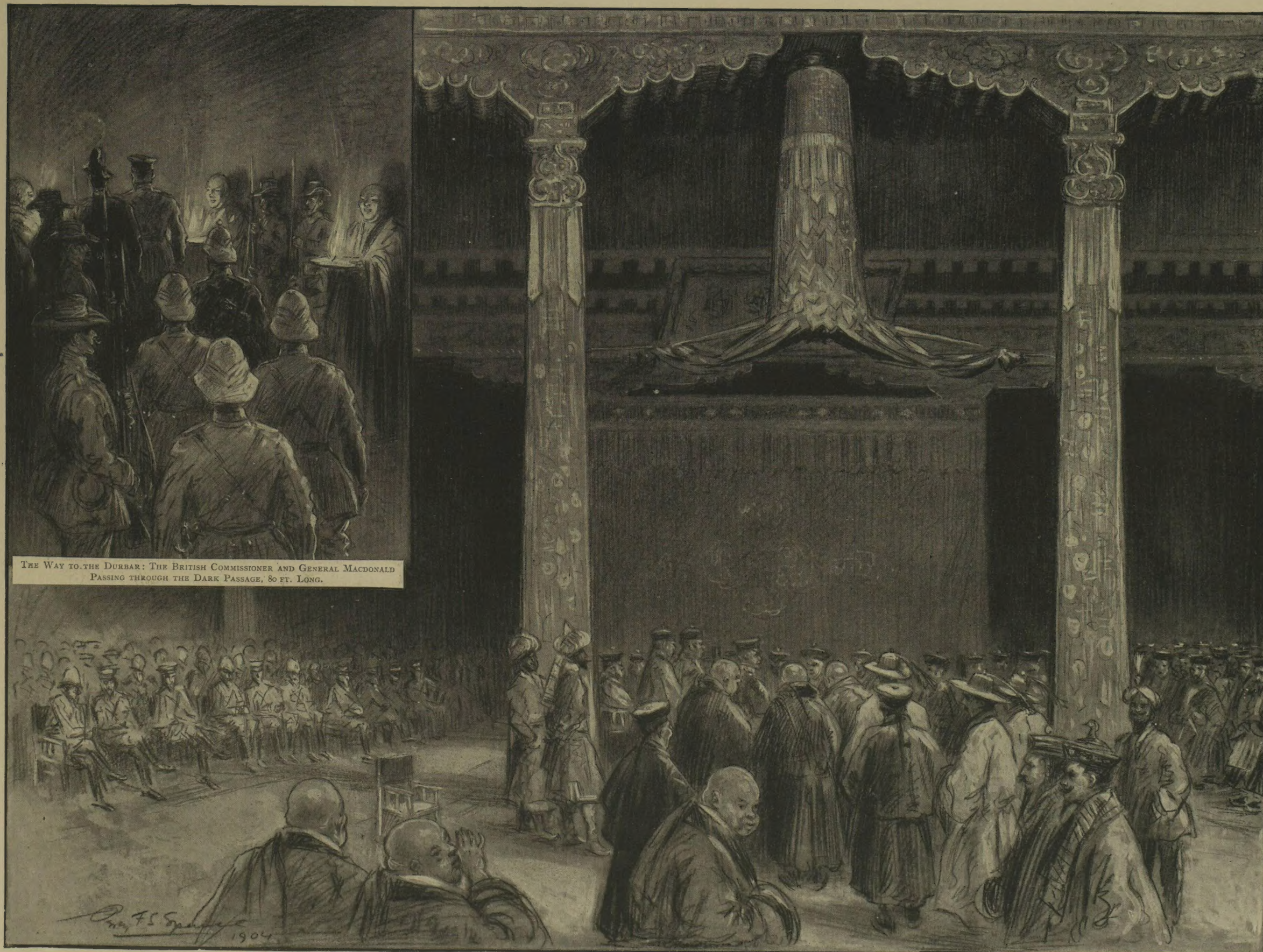
THE EXTERIOR OF THE BURNT HOUSE.



THE BACK ROOM WHERE TWO BODIES WERE FOUND.

THE FATAL FIRE AT KING'S CROSS: THE EXTERIOR AND WRECKED INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE.

Six lives were lost in the terrible fire which occurred in Judd Street, Euston Road, early in the morning of October 19. At the inquest the jury could arrive at no satisfactory conclusion as to the origin of the fire.



THE WAY TO THE DURBAR: THE BRITISH COMMISSIONER AND GENERAL MACDONALD PASSING THROUGH THE DARK PASSAGE, 80 FT. LONG.

British Officers.

Group of Abbots

Two Shapés in Yellow Silk. Tongsa Penlop. Nepalese Ambassador.

SIGNING THE TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND TIBET IN THE DALAI LAMA'S APARTMENTS IN THE POTALA AT LASSA, SEPTEMBER 7.—[DRAWN FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.]

The ceremony was almost weird in its picturesqueness. Most quaint were the abbots from the great monasteries of Dé-bung, Sera, and Ga-den—old, fat, shaven-headed men in dull crimson cloth cloaks. The two Shapés wore yellow silk. The British officers wore khaki. The roof of the gloomy hall was supported by two great pillars hung with silk, and through the shadows there loomed over the throne a silk canopy embroidered with dragons.

SUMMONED TO SURRENDER: THE MIKADO'S MESSAGE TO PORT ARTHUR.

DRAWN BY ALLAN STEWART FROM A SKETCH BY FREDERIC VILLIERS, OUR SPECIAL AND THE ONLY ARTIST BEFORE PORT ARTHUR.

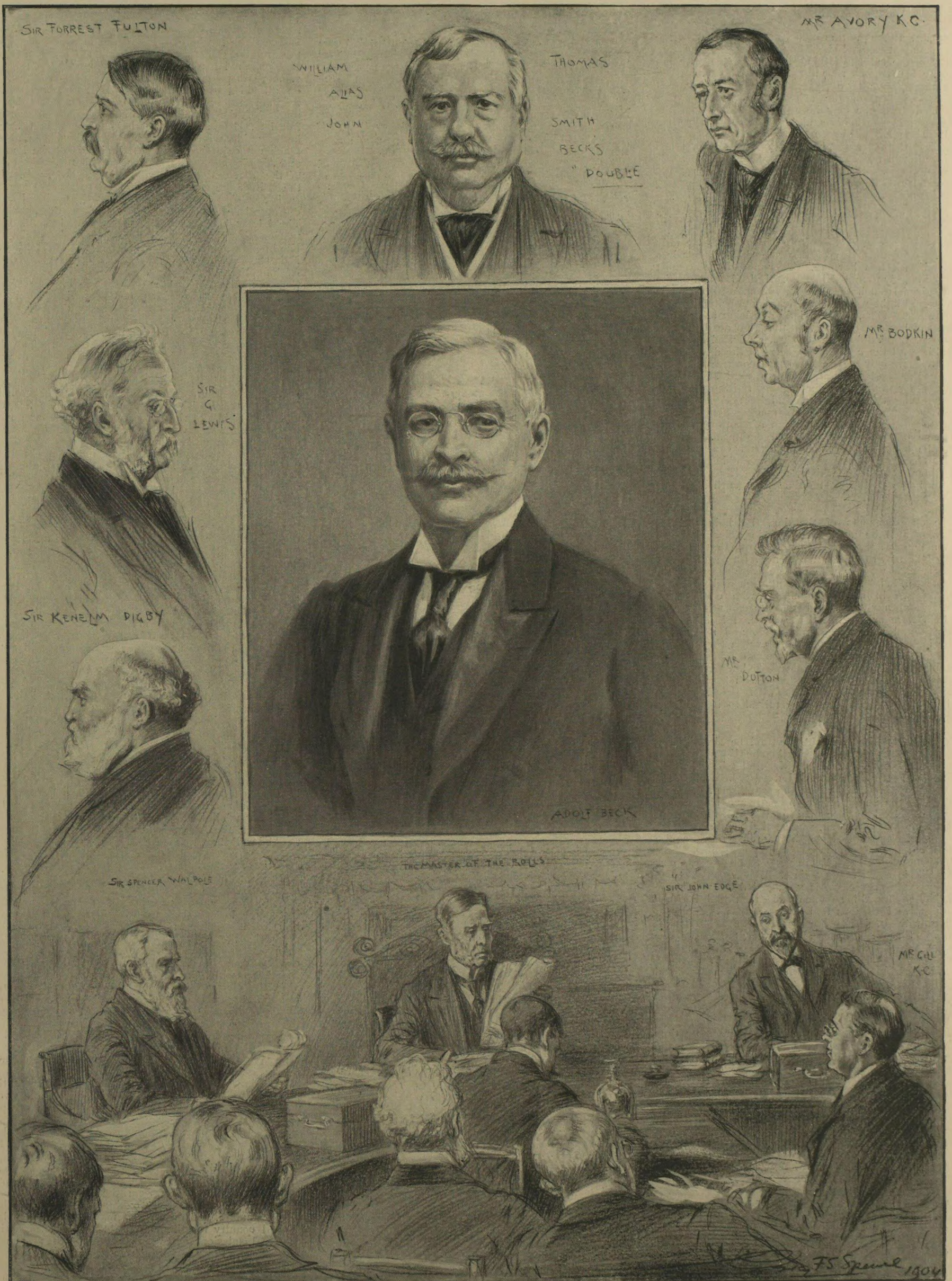


THE SPURNED OFFER OF TERMS: THE WHITE FLAG AND TRUMPETERS SENT TO GENERAL STOESEL BY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

MR. VILLIERS WRITES: "The Mikado's message was to the effect that he offered all non-belligerents, women, children, priests, civil servants, and all military and naval attachés, safe conduct through the Japanese lines to Dalny, from which place they would be forwarded to their respective destinations, if they left Port Arthur within twenty-four hours of the presentation of his note. After the lapse of that time a bombardment would commence. Preparations were made by the Japanese to provide the women and children with food and lodging, and all was in readiness for the reception of the refugees; but General Stoessel answered that the time offered was too short for the people to prepare themselves for the journey, and this curt reply was taken as a definite refusal."

RIGHTING AN OFFICIAL BLUNDER: THE BECK INQUIRY.

SKETCHES BY PERCY F. S. SPENCE, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT WESTMINSTER.



MR. ADOLF BECK, HIS DOUBLE, AND PROMINENT PARTICIPANTS IN THE OFFICIAL INQUIRY INTO HIS CONVICTION.

The inquiry into the case of Mr. Adolf Beck, who, through a flagrant case of mistaken identity, was sentenced to two different terms of imprisonment for fraud under peculiar circumstances, was opened at Old Palace Yard on October 18, and continued its sittings into the present week. The Committee was presided over by Sir Richard Henn Collins, Master of the Rolls. The other members were Sir Spencer Walpole and Sir John Edge. The Hon. Malcolm Macnaghton acted as secretary. Mr. Beck was present in court.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

SOME MEDICAL ADDRESSES.

The opening of the medical schools for each session pours forth a perfect flood of professorial oratory over the land. Such addresses confined to advice given to the embryo medical, however excellent and necessary they may be, do not usually call for remark from the public standpoint, although it is of high importance that the young student should be duly impressed with the nobility of the career that lies before him and with the necessity for remembering always his high calling. In the present year, after a perusal of the more prominent opening lectures of the schools, delivered by distinguished men, one may be able to declare that the addresses have been of a higher order of merit than usual. There has been greater variety of topics treated; in the first instance, and certain of the orations, I feel convinced, will not speedily be consigned to the limbo of forgetfulness. It is likewise to be hoped that the good advice thus imparted will be laid to heart by its recipients.

Over and over again students have been advised above all to become practical men, and women, for nowadays we have, of course, to reckon with the lady doctor. The addresses of this year have themselves accorded with this keynote. They are, for the most part, thoroughly practical in tone. Indeed, much of the advice given is such that the laity (I may also include the clergy) might well "mark, learn, inwardly digest," and practise. Thus, I find a lady physician addressing students of her sex, to the effect that they need at least seven or eight hours' sleep. They are advised to forget at bedtime all the cares and worries of the day—excellent advice if only we could always contrive to follow it. To this end they are told to read some light literature for half an hour before retiring, by way of composing their minds. I might add here that some of the "light literature" of modern kind is likely rather to prove of stimulating than of soothing nature. A volume of sermons of, say, the eighteenth century might be much more likely to exercise a soporific effect. Once upon a time I knew an elderly gentleman who was troubled with insomnia. His valet read half an hour to him at bedtime from such a volume with remarkable effect.

The odd moments of the day, the lady medical advises, should be used for sleep, in order that the brain may get accustomed to noise, and that the din of the night may thereby cease to act as an eye-opener. But it is not everyone who can cultivate sleep on the instalment principle. I believe Napoleon and Cromwell represent two historical personages who could sleep anywhere, at any time, and on the shortest notice. But both were soldiers. All the same, a little snooze does rest and revive the brain-cells, and if one can repose in the arms of Morpheus for even a few minutes, provided the sleep is real, there is much refreshment to be gained. The lady medical is advised, also, not to be dowdy in dress, but to keep in touch with fashion while not exhibiting any undue fondness for fripperies. Clearly the lady doctors of London were talked to in a highly sensible fashion.

It might be thought that it would be altogether a difficult matter to connect "quick lunches" with medical matters, but Sir W. MacEwen, M.D., of Glasgow University, at the Charing Cross Medical School contrived in a very plain fashion to relate the two things. He was speaking of the importance of properly masticating and digesting food. People seemed to act "as if food should be thrown into the stomach, as a sandwich into a pocket, and the lid closed." Then they wonder they acquire indigestion, and what is more to the point, appendicitis itself. The "quick lunch" he charges as being injurious because it is eaten against time. The food instead of being properly masticated is "washed down with some fluid." Bolted food is so much useless material, because the digestive secretions find a tremendous difficulty in dealing with it, if, in truth, they can act upon it at all. Sir W. MacEwen was very telling in one passage wherein he said that "mastication is not taught in schools, digestion has no place in national education, and there are no certificates given for sound digestion; but we appoint instead Royal Commissions to inquire into the causes of the physical deterioration of the race."

These are scathing words, but they are more than justified. They endorse an opinion of mine, long and often urged, that it is the duty of the State to see that boys and girls are taught the laws of health at school. Surely this would form one fashion at least of counteracting that ignorance of health-conditions to which unquestionably we owe much ill-health, misery, and pain. The duty of nourishing ourselves effectively is one which lies at the root of all personal welfare, and of national efficiency also. Well will it be if Sir W. MacEwen's words fall upon ears ready to appreciate their value, and, what is more to the point, to practise the lessons they convey.

A very interesting point in the address was that in which the distinguished surgeon sought to prove that the much-abused "appendix" is not the useless remnant it is generally supposed to represent. He thinks this organ and the part of the digestive system to which it is attached both exercise a certain amount of digestive action. Hence if the food be hurriedly swallowed, and not efficiently digested at the beginning of the process, he thinks appendicitis may be set up, practically because the appendix and its associated part are unable to perform their work. However this may be, one thing is certain—that attention to our feeding is an essential for the enjoyment of health. It may at least frighten people into paying attention to this matter if they are told that the appendix may revolt against ill-treatment.

ANDREW WILSON.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

A M (Bedford).—The mere fact that Black is limited to a single move does not detract from the value of the position. The point is whether the key-move and the ensuing play are epigrammatic enough, and that must always be a matter of opinion.

A W DANIELS.—We have complied with your request.

R S SPENCER (Cricklewood).—We regret we do not know of a club in your neighbourhood.

B P TODHUNTER (Leicester).—It is difficult to explain in this limited space what every text-book very fully describes, and we must therefore refer you to one of them for an explanation.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS NOS. 3146 AND 3147 received from Banarsi Das (Moradabad); of No. 3152 from C Field junior (Athol, Mass.); of No. 3153 from A G (Pancsova) and Frank W Atchinson (Lincoln); of No. 3154 from A W Roberts (Sandhurst), B Messenger (Bridgend), Frank W Atchinson (Lincoln), Joseph Cook, A G (Pancsova), and Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3155 received from Clement C Danby, F Henderson (Leeds), T W W (Bootham), Café Glacier (Marseilles), Joseph Cook, E J Winter-Wood, Reginald Gordon, H S Brandreth (Florence), Shadforth, J D Tucker (Ilkley), W Hopkinson (Derby), Doryman, Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), R Worters (Canterbury), J A Hancock (Bristol), H J Plumb (Sandhurst), B P Todhunter (Leicester), F R Pickering (Forest Hill), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), E G Rodway (Trowbridge), A Belcher (Wycombe), A Murray (Liverpool), T Roberts, Charles Burnett, Robert Bee (Colsterworth), L Desanges, Mrs. Wilson (Pl-mouth), Rev. A Mays (Bedford), Sorrento, and George Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3154.—By G. STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON.

WHITE.

1. P to K 4th
2. B to B 2nd (ch)
3. Kt mates.

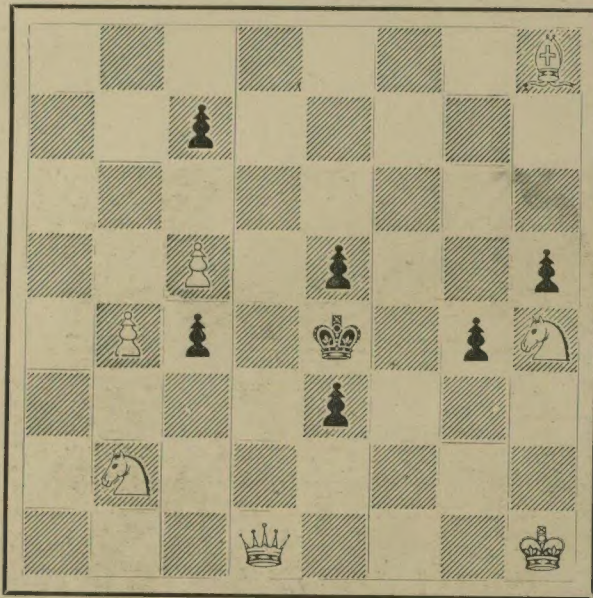
BLACK.

- K takes Kt at Q 4th
K moves

If Black play 1. K takes Kt, 2. B to Q 2nd (ch); if 1. B to Kt 3rd (ch), 2. Kt takes B (ch); if 1. P to B 4th, or P to Kt 6th, then 2. Kt to Q 3rd (ch), etc.

PROBLEM No. 3157.—By E. J. WINTER-WOOD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves

CHESS AT HASTINGS.

Game played between Messrs. NAPIER and MICHELL.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. N.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. N.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. B takes B	Q takes B
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	18. Q R to B sq	Q to Q 2nd
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	19. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to K B 4th
4. B to R 4th	Kt to B 3rd	20. B to Kt 5th	B takes B
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P	21. Kt takes B	P to R 3rd
6. Castles	B to K 2nd	22. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to Kt 4th
7. Q to K 2nd	Castles	23. Q to B 2nd	Kt to Q sq
8. P to K 5th	Kt to K sq	24. Kt to B 5th	
9. R to Q sq	P to Q Kt 4th		
Black has not managed the opening well, and his pieces are awkwardly cramped. The text-move does not help him; it rather drives the White Bishop to a square where it is more useful for attack.		This secures for White complete command of the board up to the seventh rank, and virtually decides the game.	
10. B to Kt 3rd	P to Q 4th	24. P to Kt 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
11. P to B 3rd	B to K 3rd	25. Kt to K R 4th	K to Kt 2nd
12. P takes P	Q to Q 2nd	26. P to Kt 4th	
13. Kt to B 3rd	P to Kt 5th	The unanswerable reply. White scores a very elegant game.	
14. Kt to Q R 4th	Kt to R 4th	26. P takes P	Q to B 3rd
15. B to B 2nd	Kt to Kt 2nd	27. Kt takes P (ch)	P takes P
16. B to K 3rd	B to K B 4th	28. Kt to K 7th	K to R sq
			Resigns.

Game played in the Rice Gambit Tournament, at the Criterion,

between Messrs. McBEAN and LEONHARDT.

(Rice Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. McB.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. McB.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. Q to Kt 8th (ch)	R to K 2nd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	19. P takes B	K to Kt 2nd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Kt 4th	20. Kt to Q 2nd	K to Kt 2nd
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th	21. Q to B 3rd	K R to K sq
5. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	22. B to B 4th	P to B 3rd
6. B to B 4th	P to Q 4th	23. Q takes Q Kt P	R to K 7th
7. P takes P	B to Q 3rd	All White's subsequent play is confined to the effort of his Queen to foil the impending mate, and the end soon comes.	
8. Castles	B takes Kt	24. Q to Kt 8th (ch)	R to K 2nd
9. R to K sq	Q to K 2nd	25. Q takes Q P	K to Kt 2nd
10. P to B 3rd	B to B 4th	26. Kt to B 3rd	P to B 3rd
This defence has been rather eclipsed in interest by Kt to R 4th, after Napier's brilliant exposition of its value; but it still seems good enough when properly handled.		27. B to Kt 5th	R to K 7th
11. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to Q 2nd	Only a continuous process of surrender on the part of his opponent saves off immediate mate, and the end soon comes.	
12. P to Q 6th	P takes P	28. B tks R at K 2	R takes B
13. B takes P		29. Q to B 7th (ch)	K to R 3rd
14. R takes Q (ch)	K takes Q	30. Kt to Kt 5th	P takes Kt
15. Q to K 2nd (ch)	K to B sq	31. Q to Q 6th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
16. Q to K B 2nd	Kt to R 4th	32. Q to B 7th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
17. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd	33. Q to B 6th (ch)	Kt to B 3rd
18. B to B sq		34. P to R 5th (ch)	K takes P
If the Bishop leaves its diagonal, Black saves his threatened piece by Kt takes P. 19. Q takes B, Kt to K 7th (ch). Black must		35. Q to B 3rd (ch)	B to Kt 5th
		36. Q takes R	B takes Q
		37. R to Q B sq	K to Kt 5th
			White resigns.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND AFGHANISTAN.

The India Office has made to the world at large one of the brief, pregnant announcements that, occupying no more than a dozen lines of the morning paper, are of world-wide significance. If the interest following the statement relating to Afghanistan and India has died away in the Press, it may be supposed to have grown greater than ever in the European Chancelleries, where it is common knowledge that the relations between the Indian Government and Habibullah Khan have been very unsatisfactory. For some years past Russian influence has been paramount on all sides of the Indian Empire, and the ruler of Afghanistan has seen and been impressed by the might of the invader on his western and northern frontiers. Russia, by the help of a Secret Service better paid and equipped than ours, has been able to reach not only the Amir, but the heads of the Hazaras and Aimaks, the wild tribes who dwell in the highlands of the Black Mountains and the Hindu Kush, where the writ of the country's lawful ruler does not run.

It would be foolish to deny that the political aspect of Central Asia has altered immensely in the past year. The Viceroy's visit to the Persian Gulf had relieved a tension that threatened to become intolerable. Lord Kitchener's tour of inspection along the North-West Frontier had been a very thorough one; indeed, the Afghan Frontier guards turned their backs when the Commander-in-Chief rode deliberately into the Amir's territory; but these signs of active interest in the problems of commercial and military defence did no more than stimulate the daring Muscovite agents to fresh endeavour. If a coup failed, they would, at worst, be repudiated, and honoured elsewhere. In fact, there have been moments in the past twelve months, particularly in the beginning of the present year, when war with Russia seemed inevitable.

Suddenly Japan rushed in where Great Britain had feared to tread. The failure of the Pacific Squadron and the débacle of the land forces of the Tsar gave to the statesmen who watch over India their opportunity, and they have utilised it so skilfully that the British position has undergone complete change. In Persia we begin to recover lost ground; Russian influence in Tibet has gone; and now Afghanistan is to be taken in hand. At the end of November, Mr. Louis Dane, of the Indian Foreign Office, will proceed to Kabul to discuss political developments with the Amir. About the New Year it is to be hoped that Lord Curzon, or—if certain political changes should develop—his successor, will receive the Amir's eldest son, the Sardar Inayat-ulla, and will bring to a happy issue the deliberations initiated by the British envoy. Since Abdur Rahman declared in the famous Durbar at Rawal Pindi his intention to "stand side by side with the British Government," the Russian advance has been sure and deliberate, menacing our Indian Empire, involving our rulers in a costly frontier policy, and cultivating political unrest. The advance could not go on; the war with Japan has given it the necessary check, and British diplomacy must make that check effective.

Among the more patent signs of dissatisfaction in Afghanistan have been the neglect by Habibullah Khan of his subsidy from the Indian Government. Since he came to the throne in 1901 the eighteen lakhs of rupees put to his credit year by year have been left untouched. At the same time large stores of guns and ammunition, of which the Kabul Arsenal has no official knowledge, have been gathered at the capital, and the tribesmen on the North-West Frontier of India have not been checked in their raids and forays by any order from their nominal master. These developments have made our administrators suspicious and irritable: they allege that the Amir has exceeded the powers granted to Abdur Rahman by the Durand Convention of '93; and, says rumour, they have stopped munitions of war en route for the capital.

Students of the East will not need to be reminded of the immense difficulties that face the Amir of Afghanistan, or of the lasting need for a patient diplomacy in our dealings with him. Over more than half of his subjects his authority is religious and nominal; the wild hill-men care no more for him than the predatory tribes to the east of the Tafilat oases care for the Sultan of Morocco. Moreover, when friendship with Great Britain becomes very noticeable, the clergy do not hesitate to quote the Koranic injunction against friendship with Christians. The bonds of abstract loyalty that bind outlying tribes to the service of Habibullah Khan are not strong. If the religious tie failed, there would be anarchy, and the agents of unrest whose headquarters are at Merv and Samarcand would light the fires of insurrection on every hill.

We have seen little of the present Amir, but there seems no reason to doubt that he is shrewd and strong. While he saw Russia moving unchallenged from point to point over a road strewn with broken pledges, it was not reasonable to expect him to execute British behests at the possible expense of Russian favour. In the East men worship power, and nothing succeeds like success. If Habibullah still feared the Muscovite, he would not send his eldest son to India, and a diplomatic illness would keep him from the pleasure of meeting the British Envoy. He would still leave his subsidy to accumulate, and do all that may be done in a landlocked country to stimulate the trade in foreign rifles. Political missionaries would continue to preach the Jihad to the warlike frontier tribes. Now the story of Russian failure has reached Kabul, losing nothing on its passage through the bazaars of the Orient, where the descendants of Ananias are as the sands upon the seashore for multitude. So it is more than likely that the clever ruler of Afghanistan will protest that the British are as dear to him as they were to his late lamented father. And he will probably say that the subsidy offered by the British Government is so absurdly small that his affection, anxious as it is to expand, cannot thrive upon such scanty fare.

THE GUNNERS' ROYAL COLONEL-IN-CHIEF: THE KING'S VISIT TO WOOLWICH.



Photo. Sturdee.

THE KING ENTERING HIS MOTOR-CAR ON THE PARADE-GROUND.

His Majesty wore the splendid dark-blue and gold lace uniform of Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Regiment of Artillery. As he alighted from and re-entered his motor-car at the beginning and end of the ceremony the King was most enthusiastically cheered.



Photo. "Topical" Press.

THE INSPECTION: THE KING PASSING DOWN THE LINES.

The King, supported by Lord Methuen, General Lyttelton, Major-General Leach, Commanding the Woolwich District, and other officers, marched slowly in front of the brigade from the right while the band played appropriate music.



Col. Phipps-Horoby.

Earl of Erroll.

Lieut.-Gen. Lyttelton.

Major-Gen. J. Leach.

H.M. the King.

Col. C. B. Coke, R.A.

Gen. Lord Methuen.

Major-Gen. Slade.

Photo. Gale and Polden.

THE GUNNERS' COLONEL-IN-CHIEF AND HIS DISTINGUISHED BROTHER OFFICERS, OCTOBER 19.



Photo. Higgins.

THE KING AND HIS STAFF LEAVING THE WORKSHOPS.



Photo. Higgins.

THE KING LEAVING THE SWIMMING-BATH.



THE FIRST PRIZE BLOODHOUND: MESSDAMES BRIDGEFORD PROCTOR AND LODWICK'S "THE DUCHESS OF DUNSBOROUGH."



FIRST AND CHAMPION AND SECOND PRIZE GREAT DANES: MRS. A. SPARKS' "SUPERBA OF STAPLETON" AND "LORIS OF STAPLETON."



FIRST PRIZE POINTER (LIMIT CLASS): MR. H. SAWIELL'S "DRAYTON LADY."



THE QUEEN'S SAMOYED "JACKO" (SECOND PRIZE).



THE KING'S CLUMBER SPANIEL "SANDRINGHAM LUCY" (THIRD PRIZE).



FIRST PRIZE BORZOI: THE QUEEN'S "SANDRINGHAM MOSCOW."

THE KENNEL CLUB SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE: ROYAL AND OTHER PRIZE-WINNERS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY RUSSELL.



THE BRITISH WORKING MAN'S SEVEREST FRIENDLY CRITIC: THE REV. R. J. CAMPBELL IN HIS PULPIT AT THE CITY TEMPLE.

SKETCHES BY RALPH CLEAVER.

Mr. Campbell's recent strictures on the improvidence and intemperance of the British working man earned him a fleeting unpopularity, and for several Sundays the City Temple was besieged by irate crowds, who hooted the reverend gentleman. Mr. Campbell, with characteristic courage, arranged to meet a large gathering of working men, to whom he explained his position. He did not bate a jot of his criticism, and his straightforward manliness so impressed his hearers that those who came to hoot remained to cheer.

PITFALLS AND BARBED WIRE AT LIAO-YANG: A FORMIDABLE RUSSIAN DEFENCE.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



A MODERN ADAPTATION OF MEDIEVAL DEFENCE: JAPANESE STORMERS CAUGHT IN PITFALLS AND BARBED-WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS.

MR. BENNET BURLEIGH WRITES TO THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH" REGARDING THESE SNARES: "Upon every coign of vantage the Russians had constructed forts, dug rows of trenches and pitfalls, and placed wire entanglements. The works were numerous, and deserved to be classed as permanent fortifications. The forts in the second line were protected by double banks of wire entanglements, stretched above pitfalls, dug like huge bowls, eight to ten feet deep, and separated from each other by a narrow rim of soil less than a foot wide. Sharp stakes were in many instances set in the bottom of these pits."

ON THE ROOFS AND IN THE STREETS OF LASSA: THE CITY AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY OFFICERS OF THE EXPEDITION.



THE ROOF OF THE CATHEDRAL.



STREET SCENE DURING THE OCCUPATION.



WHERE THE TREATY WAS SIGNED IN THE POTALA.



TWO SHAPÉS (HEAD-MEN) RIDING THROUGH LASSA CITY.



LASSA: THE CENTRAL MARKET.



SHOPKEEPING IN LASSA: THE BAZAAR.



THE CHINESE TEMPLE IN LASSA.



A STUDY IN THE CURIOUS FORMS OF BURSTING SHELLS: THE ASSAULT ON THE COCKSCORN FORTS, THE CENTRE OF THE RUSSIAN POSITION AT PORT ARTHUR, AUGUST 21.

PRELIMINARIES TO VICTORY AT LIAO-YANG, AND THE CORRESPONDENTS' DIFFICULTY.

SKETCHES (FACSIMILE) BY MELTON PRIOR, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE FAR EAST.



THE RUSSIAN POSITION NEAR ANSHAN, FROM OBSERVATION HILL, NEAR HAICHENG

The Russian forts and trenches extended far west into the plain, and their whole front stretched along the lower slopes of the hills in the distance. On the right is the railway running from Haicheng; in the centre the road running parallel to the railway; and on the left are fields of high millet and maize.



"THE OUTSIDER SEES LEAST OF THE GAME": WHAT THE FOREIGN ATTACHÉS AND CORRESPONDENTS SAW OF THE BATTLE BEFORE ANSHAN.

The men who of all others "went out for to see" were, by the forethought of the Japanese authorities, detained at a distance of between seven and eight miles from the actual scene of fighting. One veteran artist-correspondent, not unknown to this Journal, who was wounded during the Russo-Turkish War, was informed that the Japanese did not wish him to be hurt. Needless to say, the consideration of probable injuries did not enter into his calculations.

THE PROGRESS OF THE FIGHT AT LIAO-YANG: VARIOUS PHASES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MR. S. IWASE, ONE OF MR. RUDDIMAN JOHNSTON'S ASSISTANTS.



1. OVERCOATS DISCARDED BY THE JAPANESE BEFORE CHARGING.

4. TURNED AGAINST THEIR FORMER OWNERS: HEAVY GUNS CAPTURED BY THE JAPANESE AT NAN-SHAN AND USED AT LIAO-YANG.

7. JAPANESE RICE-COOKING FURNACES.

9. THE JAPANESE RED-CROSS CORPS NEAR LIAO-YANG.

2. WRECKED LOCOMOTIVES IN LIAO-YANG RAILWAY-STATION.

5. MARSHAL OYAMA, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, WITH HIS STAFF IN THE MAIN STREET OF HAI-CHENG.

8. GUNS CAPTURED BY THE JAPANESE AT LIAO-YANG.

10. FOREIGN ATTACHÉS SPEAKING TO A RUSSIAN PRISONER.

3. A RED-CROSS WAGON ABANDONED BY THE RUSSIANS.

6. THE HOUSE AT LIAO-YANG OCCUPIED BY GENERAL OKU AND HIS STAFF.

11. THE RAILWAY-BRIDGE NEAR ANSHAN, DESTROYED BY THE RETREATING RUSSIANS.

LIAO-YANG STAGE BY STAGE: THE STUBBORN FIGHT FOR SOU-SHAN HILL, WHERE THE BATTLE WAS HOTTEST.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MR. S. IWASE, ONE OF MR. RUDDIMAN JOHNSTON'S ASSISTANTS.



THE BOMBARDMENT OF LIAO-YANG FROM SOU-SHAN.



DEAD OF BOTH SIDES IN A RUSSIAN ARTILLERY TRENCH AT THE TOP OF SOU-SHAN HILL.



THE HORRORS OF WAR: AFTER THE FIGHT ON SOU-SHAN HILL, WHERE THE BATTLE WAS HOTTEST.



TURNED AGAINST ITS FORMER OWNERS: A RUSSIAN GUN CAPTURED AT NAN-SHAN USED TO BOMBARD LIAO-YANG RAILWAY STATION.



A DEATH-LEAP: WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS AT THE FOOT OF SOU-SHAN HILL.



JAPANESE ARTILLERYMEN AT SOU-SHAN USING RUSSIAN GUNS CAPTURED AT NAN-SHAN.



A BIVOUAC OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS AT SOU-SHAN.



GENERAL OKU AND HIS STAFF WATCHING THE RUSSIAN SHELL-FIRE FROM THE TOP OF SOU-SHAN HILL.



A MANCHU WELCOME TO JAPAN: JAPANESE FLAGS AT LIAO-YANG TO GREET THE VICTORS.



BATTERED JAPANESE GUNS AFTER THE CAPTURE OF SOU-SHAN.



THE SCENE OF DIREST CARNAGE: SOU-SHAN HILL AFTER THE FIGHT.



A JAPANESE FIELD-KITCHEN: SOLDIERS PREPARING A MEAL.



JAPANESE DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD: CREMATION OF COLONEL SERIYA AND OTHERS OF THE 34th REGIMENT.



A STERNLY DEFENDED TRENCH ON THE TOP OF SOU-SHAN HILL.



WHERE THE BATTLE WAS HOTTEST: JAPANESE ARTILLERY ON THE TOP OF SOU-SHAN HILL.



SILENT BUT VIGILANT: JAPANESE GUNS AT SOU-SHAN AFTER THE CONFLICT.



ABANDONED BY MUSCOVY: THE GATE OF LIAO-YANG CASTLE.



JAPANESE STAFF OFFICERS VIEWING THE BATTLE FROM THE TOP OF SOU-SHAN HILL.



THE PRICE OF MASTERY: DEAD ON SOU-SHAN AFTER THE BATTLE.

DEVASTATION AT LIAO-YANG: BURNT AND CAPTURED RUSSIAN STORES

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MR. S. IWASE, ONE OF MR. RUDDIMAN JOHNSTON'S ASSISTANTS.



A MOUND OF PROVISIONS BURNED BY THE RUSSIANS BEFORE THEIR RETREAT FROM LIAO-YANG.



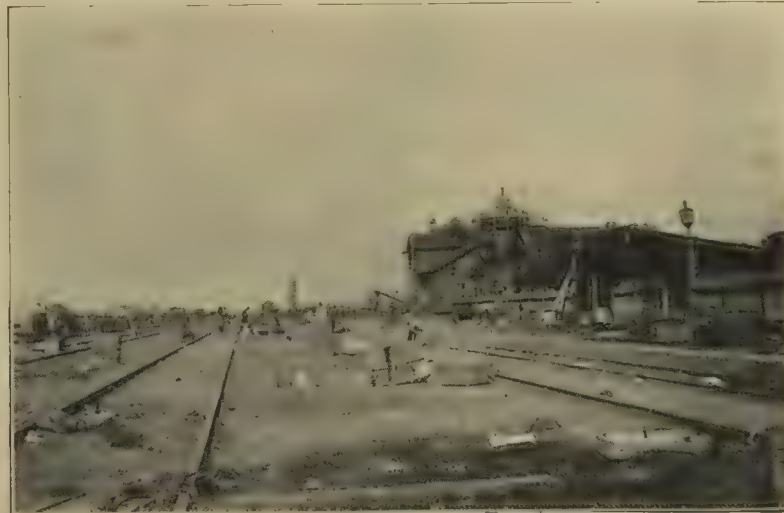
THE SCENE OF DESTRUCTION AT LIAO-YANG RAILWAY STATION.



THE BURNING OF LIAO-YANG RAILWAY STATION: HAKUSAN TOWER (OVER 500 FT. HIGH) IN BACKGROUND.



THE DESTRUCTION OF LIAO-YANG RAILWAY STATION. DÉBRIS LEFT BY THE FIRE.



THE RAILWAY STATION, LIAO-YANG.



BOOTY FOR THE JAPANESE: CAPTURED AMMUNITION AND GOODS AT LIAO-YANG STATION.



AMMUNITION CAPTURED AT LIAO-YANG RAILWAY STATION.



SACRIFICING THE SYMBOLS OF MUSCOVITE HOSPITALITY: WHEAT AND SALT BURNED BY THE RUSSIANS.



CAPTURED GOODS (EMPTY SHELLS IN FRONT) AT THE RAILWAY STATION.



FIRST NEWS OF THE RUSSIAN BLUNDER: THE DAMAGED TRAWLERS "MOULMEIN" AND "MINO" BRINGING BACK THE DEAD AND WOUNDED FISHERMEN TO HULL, OCTOBER 23.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT HULL.

RUSSIAN SHIPS FIRING AND USING SEARCHLIGHTS.



THE INEXPLICABLE RUSSIAN OUTRAGE ON A BRITISH FISHING FLEET IN THE NORTH SEA: THE TRAWLER "CRANE" SINKING UNDER THE SHELL-FIRE OF THE RUSSIAN BALTIC SQUADRON. THE "GULL" STANDING BY TO RESCUE SURVIVORS.

DRAWN BY NORMAN WILKINSON FROM MATERIALS SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS, CAPTAIN PEAKER, OF MESSRS. KELSALL BROTHERS AND BEECHING'S GAMECOCK TRAWLING FLEET, OF HULL.

The Gamecock fleet was fishing off the Dagger Bank at a point two hundred miles east by north of Hull. Shortly before midnight on October 21 the Baltic Squadron was in sight and passed through the fleet. The first division left the trawlers unmolested, but the second, for some unexplained reason, opened fire on the fishing-boats, and sent one of them, the "Crane," to the bottom. Her captain and the third hand were killed by a shell, and six of the crew were severely wounded. As the boats showed the international fishing-signal, the Russian outrage is the more inexplicable. A full account of the occurrence appears on another page.



1. NARROW ESCAPE OF JIM STUBBS, CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE "MINO," AND ONE OF THE CREW, BESIDE THE AFTER-CABIN.

The shot passed between the men. Stubbs' hand was on the companion rail, and was grazed. The shot then went through the mast and out on the other side of the companion, where it smashed some boxes and went overboard.

2. SHOT-HOLES IN THE BOW OF THE "MOULMEIN."

3. THE HOSPITAL MISSION-SHIP "ALPHA," OF THE ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO DEEP-SEA FISHERMEN, WHICH RENDERED ASSISTANCE TO THE WOUNDED MEN.

The "Alpha" carries a fully qualified doctor on board. She put out her lights and turned stern on to the men-of-war, thus escaping injury.

4. REMOVING THE BODIES OF THE TWO DEAD MEN FROM THE "MOULMEIN," AT ST. ANDREW'S DOCK, HULL.

5. SHOT-HOLES IN THE COOK'S GALLEY OF THE "MOULMEIN."

The shot passed through a three-inch board and an iron plate, cut through iron partition of galley, and went out through the iron roof.

6. HOLES (EVIDENTLY FROM SHOTS OF QUICK-FIRERS) IN CHIMNEY AND FORECASTLE COMPANION-WAY ON "MINO."

EVIDENCES OF THE RUSSIAN OUTRAGE ON THE HULL TRAWLERS: EFFECTS OF THE BALTIC SQUADRON'S FIRE.

SKETCHES BY RALPH CLEAVER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT HULL.

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the immense importance of the unique superiority of Odol? While all other preparations for cleansing the mouth and teeth are effective only during the few moments of application, the antiseptic and refreshing power of Odol continues gently but persistently *for hours afterwards*. Odol penetrates the interstices of the teeth and the mucous membrane of the mouth, to a certain extent impregnating them, and leaving an antiseptic deposit on the surface. In this manner a continuous antiseptic effect is secured, by means of which the whole oral cavity, to the minutest recesses, is completely freed from and protected against all fermenting processes and injurious bacteria. Owing to this characteristic, *peculiar only to Odol*, fermentation is absolutely arrested and the healthy condition of mouth and teeth assured.

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PLAYERS' "NAVY" MIXTURE

OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN.

Though the autumn season at Covent Garden is not a fortnight old, its artistic success is assured, and to outward seeming the material results will satisfy all expectations. There is no occasion to call upon hard-worked superlatives in dealing with the performances; but they deserve a large measure of discriminating praise. We have still to grow accustomed to the excessive use of the tremolo that seems the settled fashion among Italian sopranis, and we cannot hope to be reconciled to the conductor's prompt surrender to the enthusiasts who demand encores. To us an opera is not merely an affair of singing; it should appeal to the ear through the music, to the eye through the mounting and dressing, and to the dramatic sense through the medium of a sustained appeal to the intellect. When *La Tosca*, in the midst of her struggle with Scarpia at the moment when her lover has been tortured and she has to give her honour for his life, turns to the audience and allows a smile of thanks to blot out all the passion from her face while she prepares to suffer again, our patience is strained to breaking point. When the Duke of Mantua, after bidding farewell to Gilda, is lured back by the injudicious to repeat his adieux, their interest has gone, and dignity is sacrificed.

Puccini has moved from one triumph to another. His "*Manon Lescaut*" has established itself in favour, and "*La Tosca*" is an achievement that justifies Verdi's belief in the composer. The play has been condensed into three acts of opera, and from first to last Puccini interprets the spirit of the drama admirably. It is astonishing to find how seldom the free use of brass and percussion

instruments offends; the introduction of church music is a triumph of orchestration; and, indeed, the scoring throughout is too delicate to yield its beauties until the opera has been heard several times. In *Madame Giachetti* we have a *Tosca* who, save in the moments

or acting. Having seen it, there is every explanation for the artist's great popularity in his own country. Signor Anselmi was not quite on the same plane. His *Cavaradossi* seemed to be a trifle effeminate; one could not forget, even when he came from the torture-chamber, that he is a young and successful tenor. As the Duke in "*Rigoletto*" he was more happily fitted; and here Signor Sammarco in the title-rôle left us cold. He was never in the heart of the part, as Jacques Renaud is, for example. If we had not seen his *Scarpia* we should not have expected so much, and might have thought better of him in "*Rigoletto*."

The performance of "*Carmen*" must have revealed to the most casual observer the difficulties that Covent Garden offers to all but singers of the first rank. At a smaller opera-house—say, for example, the Pergola at Florence—*Madame Gianoli's* rendering of the title-rôle would have called for high praise, even though her voice cannot compass the high notes that a *Calvé* makes so effective, and her dancing is amusingly bad. But she has intelligence, vivacity, and a voice that would charm in a theatre of more modest dimensions. Signor Caruso is not at his best as Don José; he does not look like *Carmen's* unhappy lover; but in the last act his splendid dramatic instinct came to the assistance of his voice, and the result was beyond praise. Signor Amato, who took the part of Escamillo, suffered under the same disabilities as *Madame Gianoli*; and Miss Nielsen, who sang prettily, did not appear to be in

the cast at all. Her singing suggested the concert-platform rather than the opera-house: it was detached, passionless, unaided by efficient dramatic movement or facial expression.



THE LARGEST SHIP OF THE ANCHOR LINE: THE NEW PASSENGER-VESSEL "CALEDONIA."

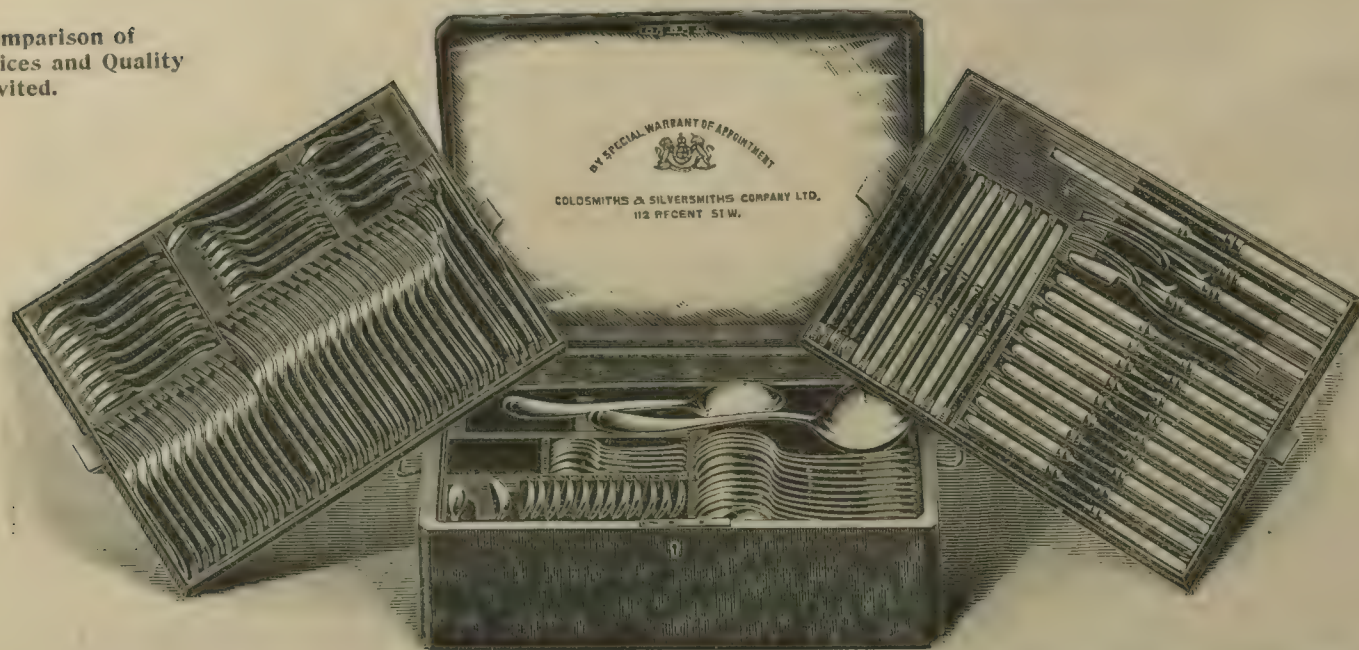
This fine new vessel is intended to sail from Glasgow every four weeks, and offers peculiar facilities to those who desire a short holiday in America. Voyagers on the "*Caledonia*" need be only three weeks away from home, and can spend nearly a week in America. The new vessel is 515 feet long, with 58 feet beam, and tonnage 9,400. She is a twin-screw steamer, and is magnificently equipped for three hundred first-class passengers. She was launched at Meadowside, Partick, on October 22 by the Duchess of Montrose. At the luncheon which followed the launch Mr. Francis Henderson (director) proposed the health of the President of the United States; Mr. W. F. S. Anderson (also of the firm) replied to "Success to the *Caledonia*," proposed by the Chairman, Mr. A. P. Henderson; and Mr. Richard Henderson proposed the health of the Duchess of Montrose.

when she responds to her compatriots, would win the ungrudging praise of a Bernhardt or Duse; her performance stands side by side with *Ternina's*. Nor does Signor Sammarco's *Scarpia* fall below it in singing

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OR PURCHASED FOR CASH.

"We shut our eyes, the flowers bloom on;
We murmur, but the corn-ears fill;

We choose the shadow, but the sun
That casts it shines behind us still.

And each good thought or action moves the dark world nearer to the sun.

"Peace hath Higher Tests of Manhood than Battle ever knew."—WHITTIER.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PRIZE—TO THE FAITHFULLEST!

Not to the Cleverest! nor the Most Bookish! nor the Most Precise, Diligent, and Prudent! But to the

NOBLEST WORK OF CREATION!

In other words, "His Life was Gentle, and the Elements so mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up and say to all the World,

THIS WAS A MAN!"—SHAKSPERE.

NOBILITY. "It was very characteristic of the late Prince Consort—a man himself of the purest mind, who powerfully impressed and influenced others by sheer force of his own benevolent nature—when drawing up the conditions of the annual prize to be given by HER LATE MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA at Wellington College, to determine that it should be awarded *not* to the *cleverest* boy, nor the *most bookish* boy, nor to the most *precise, diligent, and prudent* boy, but to the *NOBLEST* boy, to the boy who should show the most promise of becoming a LARGE-HEARTED, HIGH-MOTIVED MAN."—SMILES.

A POWER THAT CANNOT DIE!

REVERENCE IS THE CHIEF JOY OF THIS LIFE.
INFINITUDE.

All Objects are as Windows, through which the Philosophic Eye looks into Infinitude Itself.

'REVERENCE for what is
PURE and BRIGHT
IN your YOUTH; for what
TRUE and TRIED
IN the AGE of OTHERS;
for all that is GRACIOUS
AMONG the LIVING,
GREAT among the DEAD,
AND MARVELLOUS in
the POWER
THAT CANNOT DIE.'
RUSKIN.
IF I take the wings of the
morning and
DWELL in the uttermost
parts
OF the UNIVERSE, 'THY
POWER IS THERE.'
KNOWEST thou ANY
CORNER of the WORLD
WHERE at least FORCE
is not?

THE WITHERED LEAF CANNOT DIE;

DETACHED!

SEPARATED! I say
there is
NO SUCH S^EPARATION:
Nothing hitherto
WAS ever stranded; cast
aside;
BUT ALL, were it only a
withered leaf,
WORKS together with
all; is BORNE FORWARD on
THE BOTTOMLESS,
SHORELESS FLOOD of ACTION,
AND LIVES THROUGH
PERPETUAL META-
MORPHOSES.



PLATO MEDITATING ON IMMORTALITY BEFORE SOCRATES, THE BUTTERFLY, SKULL, AND POPPY, ABOUT 400 B.C.

THE Withered Leaf IS
NOT DEAD and LOST.
THERE are Forces in it
and
AROUND it, though
working in inverse order.
ELSE how could it ROT?
DESPISE NOT the FAG
from which
MAN MAKES PAPER, or
the
LITTER from which
THE EARTH makes
CORN.
RIGHTLY viewed,
NO MEANEST OBJECT is
INSIGNIFICANT;
ALL Objects are as
WINDOWS, through
which the
PHILOSOPHIC EYE
looks into
INFINITUDE ITSELF.
CARLYLE.

MORAL!

THE above DISTINCTLY
PROVES that matter is
INDESTRUCTIBLE.
INTELLECT—UNDER-
STANDING, GENIUS,
ABILITY, SENSE—is
without doubt
SUPERIOR to MATTER;
then it is
NOT LOGIC to Preserve
the INFERIOR and
DESTROY the SUPERIOR
THE following beautiful
lines from LONGFELLOW'S
'RESIGNATION' are
TRUE:

"There is no Death! What seems so is transition; this life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian, whose portal we call Death."—LONGFELLOW.

THE BREAKING OF LAWS, REBELLING AGAINST GREAT TRUTHS.

Instincts, Inclinations, Ignorance, and Follies. Discipline and Self-Denial, that Precious Boon, the Highest and Best in this Life.

O BLESSED HEALTH! HE WHO HAS THEE HAS LITTLE MORE TO WISH FOR! THOU ART ABOVE GOLD AND TREASURE!

"'Tis thou who enlargest the soul and open'st all its powers to receive instruction and to relish virtue. He who has thee has little more to wish for, and he that is so wretched as to want thee, wants everything with thee."—STERNE.

The JEOPARDY OF LIFE is Immensely Increased without such a Simple Precaution as

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

(READ THE PAMPHLET GIVEN WITH EACH BOTTLE.)

It is not too much to say that its merits have been published, tested, and approved literally from pole to pole, and that its cosmopolitan popularity to-day presents one of the most signal illustrations of commercial enterprise to be found in our trading records.

Examine the Capsule, and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.

PREPARED ONLY BY J. C. ENO LTD., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E., BY J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

LADIES' PAGES.

It is said that the private soldiers at Woolwich, where the King went to review the troops last week, are fully convinced that the figure intended to symbolise "Victory" on the Crimean monument is that of Miss Florence Nightingale. In the men's eyes it is her memorial statue. Indeed, one marvels that no statue really intended to represent this great woman has ever been erected in a day when such tributes have been so lavishly distributed over the land to all sorts of people. Her public services are called to mind just now by the arrival of the fiftieth anniversary of her leaving England for the scene of the war in which she distinguished herself so splendidly. This celebrated lady is now eighty-three years of age, and retains fair health. It was on Oct. 24, 1854, that she started from home, called by the Secretary of War to serve her country in the Crimea, as a consequence of the heartrending suffering in the Scutari hospitals. She arrived at the Crimea just in time to attend to the wounded of the great battle of Inkerman, fought on a date which has several times determined the history of our country—Nov. 5, the date on which the Gunpowder Plot was defeated, and also the date on which William of Orange landed.

It was not mere kindness of heart and self-devotion that Miss Nightingale took to the Crimea, and that made her work so precious, but a great mind and a thorough training in the special duties that she was to undertake. Her organising faculty, her fertility of resource, and her powerful will and strong individuality were as much called into play in a scene of wild and horrible confusion, where red-tape rules were making chaos and calling it order, as were her benevolence and devotedness. The figures that show how she at once reformed the whole management of the hospitals, bringing down the death-rate week after week by leaps and bounds, are an eloquent testimony to her wisdom and power to organise. She herself has never tired since that time of impressing on women's minds that they must be trained and their abilities cultivated before they can be able to do their work; and that the indefinite quality called "womanliness" is of no avail unless it be guided and directed by knowledge and intellect. To this purpose of training women to nurse the sick she devoted the large sum, over fifty thousand pounds, that was raised as a testimonial to her by a grateful country. Her nursing school so founded, and the numerous others that have copied its plans and trained altogether many thousands of nurses, are her chosen and her best memorial. Her place in the history of the great Victorian era is assured. Still, there ought to be a public memorial



AN ARTISTIC TEA-GOWN.

Falling loosely, this tea-gown of crêpe-de-Chine is specially becoming to a tall and slender figure. It is trimmed with lace medallions and insertion.

of this distinguished woman who served her generation so well in the hour of its emergency. Should there not be a statue of Miss Nightingale in the new Memorial Avenue to Queen Victoria, in which the leading figures of the good Queen's reign are to be commemorated, as well as her late Majesty herself?

A conference was held at the Mansion House last week of a society in which several ladies, notably Lady Frederick Cavendish, have shown great interest. It is called the National Institution for Promoting the Welfare of the Feeble-Minded, that unfortunate class who are incapable of understanding enough of life to take any reasonable care of themselves, though not actually idiotic. Such girls especially need life-long protection. Unfortunately, persons of this class are usually stubborn and impracticable. However, it is found that some influence can be gained over them, and they can sometimes be induced even of their own free will to stop in homes. But the conference "resolved" in due form that the State ought to give to the educational authorities power to form colonies in which such young persons should be kept and trained to do such work as they are capable of undertaking. This is not so formidable a proposal for increasing the rates as may at first appear, as most of these cases among the poor do now come upon the public funds—they generally ultimately drift into the workhouse. The many admirers of the writings of "Kate Douglas Wiggin" will be interested to learn that for years she earned her living as a teacher, and devoted all her time and strength to an American school for just such unfortunates as are referred to here as "feeble-minded." It seems rather a waste of power.

So many people have imperfect teeth that the imperfection appears to be considered natural, which it certainly is not. Possibly the actual extent of the evil is hardly realised. Some people will be surprised to learn that out of 10,000 school-children examined by the British Dental Institute some years ago, not 2000 had perfect teeth—that is, less than twenty per cent. The conclusion that only one child in five is fully furnished with the natural organs of mastication would appear to be fully justified. Unfortunately, defect of the teeth is the first link in a long chain of vitiated processes from which the whole organism suffers, first in various forms of indigestion, and subsequently from the consequences. The causes that undermine the teeth are no longer a secret. The process is septic—that is, the work of microbes. Therefore it followed that as soon as it was realised that the decay of the teeth was a result of microbes, it was instantly evident that the remedy must be antiseptic—that is, one by which the deleterious action of microbes can be arrested. Now the microbe is not amenable to the tooth-brush, unless it be used in company with some antiseptic which, while harmless to the skin of the mouth, can destroy the microbes.

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CORSET,
14/9**

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IN DISTANT LANDS

REMARKABLE LETTERS

FROM LHASSA.

A letter written on the 6th August, 1904, by an Officer of General Macdonald's Tibet Mission Force then in Lhasa, and received by HUNTLEY & PALMERS, LTD., READING, says:—

"It may interest you to hear that your biscuits are on sale in this City. This morning in the market that has been established just outside the camp, I came across a small tin, and inside were your 'NICE' Biscuits."

Another British Officer, writing from Lhasa on the 14th August, very kindly sent HUNTLEY & PALMERS a tin of their biscuits which he had bought from a Tibetan woman, expressing his wonder at finding them there.

FROM CENTRAL AFRICA.

Messrs Greenslade & Co, 7 Philpot Lane, London, wrote on the 22nd August as follows:—"You may be interested to hear that our Mr. F. J. Greenslade, who was a member of 'The Ardenne Party' which recently visited Victoria Falls on the Zambesi by the first through train from Cape Town, writes:—

"As we were boating on the Zambesi, just above the Falls, one of our Boats took in a good deal of water; the native baled out the water with a 'Huntley & Palmers' Biscuit Tin. It was so unexpected to find such an emblem of civilization in this, the interior of Africa."

These letters show that Huntley & Palmers Biscuits have preceded the British Flag into the most inaccessible and exclusive regions of the world, affording some answer to those who lament the supposed decline of British commercial enterprise. The Secret of

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READING AND LONDON.



DALAI LAMA'S PALACE,
LHASA.



VICTORIA FALLS,
ZAMBESI RIVER.

Fortunately, modern science has invented an antiseptic—Odol—which combines all the requirements of an antiseptic tooth-wash. It is non-poisonous, absolutely uninjurious alike to the teeth and to the delicate membranes of the mouth, agreeable to the taste and smell, capable of arresting the action of deleterious microbes, and in consequence capable of arresting decay of the teeth. The toilet use of Odol by people who are careful of the appearance of their teeth is becoming general; but that is a small thing compared with the benefits which use of it may confer by putting a stop to the alarming spread of decay of the teeth.

Superstition is far from the modern bride. Lady Aline Dawson-Damer, sister to the present Earl of Portarlington, wore with her wedding dress a necklace of opals and diamonds, the gift of her bridegroom, Mr. Valentine Vivian, of the Grenadier Guards. The bridal gown was adorned with a profusion of exquisite Brussels lace, the train actually being covered therewith; for the rest, it was of white satin veiled in chiffon and trimmed with trails of chiffon roses, while the bridal wreath was of myrtle mixed with the traditional orange-blossom. The train was borne by a dainty little couple, the girl (the bride's sister) in white satin with a quaint cap of lace, and the lad in a Court dress of blue velvet and white satin; they carried crooks of white enamel topped with bouquets of lilies-of-the-valley and greenery tied on with blue satin ribbon. The bridesmaids were in white silk gowns with ruches to the frills, and pale-blue feathers in their white velvet picture-hats. The bride's favourite colour is blue, and her travelling-dress was of pastel-blue face-cloth trimmed with golden-brown panne; the hat was brown, with a long ostrich plume laid along the side shaded from brown to blue. This is a "lucky" colour for a wedding; but another bride has defied superstition by having her wedding gown embroidered with a faint touch of green, which is supposed to symbolise "forsaken."

Miss Harford, daughter of Colonel Harford, late of the Scots Guards, on her marriage to the heir to the Earldom of Stair, Viscount Dalrymple, returned to the fashion that during last season became almost a uniform—namely, silver embroideries on white satin, with abundance of lace. The bridesmaids' dresses in this case were very uncommon and pretty. The style was copied from a Pompadour picture; the overdresses of Pompadour chiné opened over petticoats of white tucked chiffon, across which passed straps of pale-blue ribbon holding together the opposite edges of the overdresses, the colouring of which was mainly pink. The hats of white felt were trimmed with the Pompadour mixture of colouring too, the blue in the ribbon and the pink in roses under the brims. There were a tiny page and accompanying little maiden, and both of these wore blue. As to the guests, velvet was almost universally worn, in either the ordinary silken variety or one of the new soft manufactures—chiffon velours,



A SMART TAILOR-MADE GOWN.

This dress is in face-cloth of a rather light tone, say petunia, trimmed with velvet of the same colour but of darker shade. The collar and cuffs are of white cloth, embroidered in the tint of the material.

taffetas velvet or velours merveilleux. Another superstition that has died away completely is that forbidding the use of black as a garment for the wedding guest. Sable velvet with white lace front and white plumes in the toque is quite fashionable for such occasions. Lady Portarlington wore at the wedding of her daughter mole-brown chiffon velours, with a red aigrette in a toque of the same velvet. Viscountess Galway appeared in cardinal-purple velvet, with a wide hat and plumes of the same colour. At the Harford wedding, the bridegroom's mother, the Countess of Stair, was in pale-brown velvet, with several rows of gaugings on the skirt arranged in curves, and a basqued coat trimmed with a row of blue chenille network, and a vest and sleeve-ruffles of old lace. Shot glacé and face-cloth also appeared at these ceremonies as leading in fashionable materials. There is no occasion on which it is more *de rigueur*, of course, to wear the very smartest costume from the wardrobe than at a wedding.

Every Society bride has her jewel-case well filled, for no costume is complete at present without an abundance of sparkle and glitter of gems. For plenty of variety the most fashionable women do not hesitate to augment their stock with the artistic productions of the Parisian Diamond Company, who are unfailing in keeping pace with the very latest fashions by fresh designs of the most artistic and superior kind. These productions are so charming in themselves that the most refined woman can wear them with pleasure. The Parisian Diamond Company are now introducing enamel into many of their trinkets with excellent effect, making just the little ornaments, brooches, pendants, combs for the coiffure, and charms for the long chain of which it is impossible to have too many. The coloured stones that are so fashionable, too, are produced in many really fine designs, some large pieces for evening wear included: rubies, emeralds, and sapphires, all come out well, while the company's pearls are a speciality, and unapproachable, as will be recognised on a visit to their attractive places at 143, Regent Street, 85, New Bond Street, and 37, 38, and 43, Burlington Arcade, in town, and in Glasgow.

Messrs. Peter Robinson, of Oxford Circus, have issued an extensive catalogue of their autumn goods with the title of "Fashions of To-Day." The stock of this house ranges over all the articles that a lady requires to buy either for her own or her children's wear, as well as household plenishings. Especially good is the mantle department here, and not only the smartest and most costly goods are kept, but also the most utilitarian garments. In the new catalogue many illustrations are given, including even such details as patterns in laces and galons.

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ART NOTES.

At the Dutch Gallery Mr. Van Wisselingh has provided a collection of portraits, drawings, and etchings by Mr. William Strang, the Scotsman who has naturalised himself artistically not only in the England of Holbein's time, but in the Holland of various Dutch Masters of the seventeenth century. For, like much of the more interesting work of the time, Mr. Strang's efforts irresistibly carry the mind to the portfolios of the British Museum Print Room or the walls of great historic galleries. But let us not seem to deny individuality to the modern artist who works in the shadow of some great name of the past. Mr. Strang, like Mr. C. H. Shannon, another artist possessing the spirit of discipleship, is never less than intensely personal. Even when he is treading in such fresh footsteps as M. Legros's, his stride has its recognisable peculiarities.

The feature of this exhibition is the display of the drawings in the Holbein manner that Mr. Strang has been making for the last two years. No more wholesome model than this great Master of human features, this learned and brilliant exponent of line, could have been chosen; and we are forced to wonder that it has been left for Mr. Strang, in the twentieth century, to resume the Holbein convention. It is resumed in a thoroughgoing and intelligent manner, both as to feeling and to the details of execution. Mr. Strang has prepared paper of the tints that were used by Holbein, and he has learnt the lesson of good judgment in the placing of his portrait-studies on the paper. The genius of Holbein's line and the intensity of his outlook may not be lightly assumed; nevertheless, Mr. Strang's scheme has proved an excellent one. In such drawings as the "Douglas Cockerell, Esq.," the "Dr. F. J. Furnivall," and the "Portrait of a Boy" the standard is very high. It is to the etchings, however, and to those especially that discover the influence of M. Legros, that we look for what is best in Mr. Strang's work. As Millet taught us—no less a word is adequate—about the strenuous and simple lives of the country, with its ever-present pathos, Mr. Strang, with M. Legros as intermediary, attempts to tell us



Photos. Chusseau-Flaviens.

FRANCE AND SERBIA: KING PETER'S RECEPTION TO FRENCH OFFICERS.

of the less-appealing pathos of the street merchant, of the town carpenter, and of other types of men, whose existence must be named squalid. Let us end by commending the capital critical humour of the etching called "Violoncello Player."

It is interesting to go from the Dutch Gallery to Gutekunst's Galleries in King Street, St. James's, where is shown an exhibition of Dutch and Flemish Masters of the seventeenth century: interesting because in the work of Cornelis Bega, especially in the plate "The Old Hostess," is to be seen an angularity of treatment, a vigour of pose, and a disregard of beauty that is strikingly reminiscent of Mr. Strang's work. Many brilliant impressions of plates that largely depend on the brightness and crispness of the printing are shown. It is, in the greater part of Dutch work, to qualities of technique, to energy, and skill in workmanship, rather than to interest of purpose, that we have to look. No emotion, no poetry, no intellect, and hardly any intelligence went to the production of the cows and horses, the landscapes and cottages of a

Ruysdael, a Nicolas Berghem, or a Karel du Jardin; but obviously an infinite skill. Prints by H. Najwinx and Ferdinand Bol are among the finest things in the gallery.

At the Goupil Gallery, Messrs. William Marchant and Co. have opened an important exhibition of modern paintings; foremost among them those by Henri le Sidaner, J. C. W. Cossaar and J. E. Blanche. M. Blanche is now represented in two London galleries by canvases that exceed in skill anything previously shown here by him. His cleverness is of a school essentially modern—a combination of what we regard as typical of Glasgow and Paris. But M. Blanche has one characteristic that places him above much contemporary painting of the same type. He has a sense of colour—albeit only of moderate colour. He never forgets the colour of his tones—a forgetfulness that not uncommonly besets even masters of tone. The portrait-study called "The Fairy Tale" is a vivacious rendering of a room interior, wherein sits, enveloped in living atmosphere, a young woman leaning forward with real action.—W. M.

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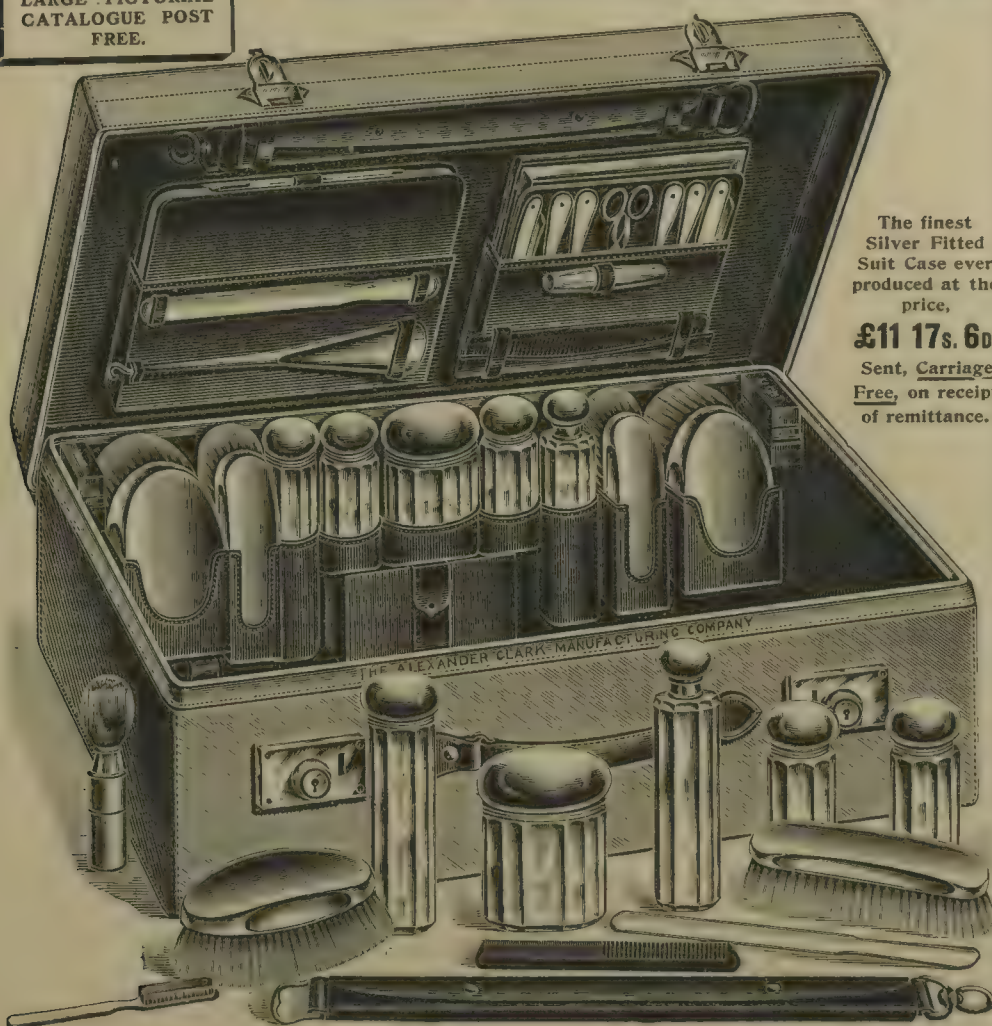
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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

Canon Scott Holland will be the preacher at the annual working men's service at St. Paul's Cathedral, which is fixed for Nov. 10. This service has now established itself as one of the most interesting events of the year at the Cathedral. The short midday services for men at St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, are about to be resumed. The preacher on Tuesday was the Bishop of Croydon.

The meeting between the Rev. R. J. Campbell and the working men passed off with perfect good-humour on both sides. The cheers which greeted Mr. Campbell as he entered and left the hall almost drowned the slight demonstrations of hostility from a section of the audience. By general consent the best speech of the evening was that of Mr. Snell, a working man, who showed a rare gift of natural eloquence. A vote of thanks to Mr. Campbell was carried at the close with much heartiness. Among those who followed the debate with lively interest were Mr. Hall Caine and Mr. Keir Hardie.

It is probable that an altar-tomb and effigy to the memory of Dean Hole will be placed in Rochester Cathedral. Another suggestion has been for the erection of a statue outside the Cathedral in front of the

west entrance. The final decision has been left to the executive committee, of which Archdeacon Cheetham and the Mayor of Rochester are members.

Dr. St. Clair Tisdall, the eminent Oriental scholar, read a valuable paper at the Blackheath Church Conference last week on the Higher Criticism in its effects on missions. Dean Wace, who presided, said he knew of one remarkable instance, that of Mr. James Munro, late Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, who, together with his family, is now working at his own expense in India. Mr. Munro has said that he feels the ground entirely cut from under his feet by the conclusions of the "Higher Critics." The Dean of Canterbury and Mr. Eugene Stock dwelt emphatically on the trustworthiness of Old and New Testament history. As long as that is safe, said the Dean, the main foundation is safe.

The Bishop of Chester has left the Palace, Chester, for Beaumaris, and expects to be absent from his diocese for some months.

The Apollinaris Company, Limited, announce that the Grand Prix at the St. Louis Exhibition has been

awarded to Apollinaris Natural Mineral Water. The Apollinaris spring was discovered in the year 1851, and the bottled water is exported to all parts of the world, the sales now amounting to 30,000,000 bottles annually.

The makers of Sunbeam motor-cars announce that they have decided to reduce the price of their cars to 430 guineas, the original price being 500 guineas net. This will be done without interfering in any way with the high standard of workmanship or finish for which the Sunbeam cars are so well noted. The reduction is made possible by the popularity of the car itself.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have issued an admirable illustrated guide to their winter cruises in the West Indies. The first of these cruises will begin on Nov. 9, when one of the company's fine steamers will leave Southampton for Barbados, St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, and many other West Indian ports. The company offer a sixty-five days' tour for £65, and, with a view to increasing the facilities for sight-seeing and to encourage and foster the tourist traffic to the West Indian colonies, they have put a special steamer on the route.



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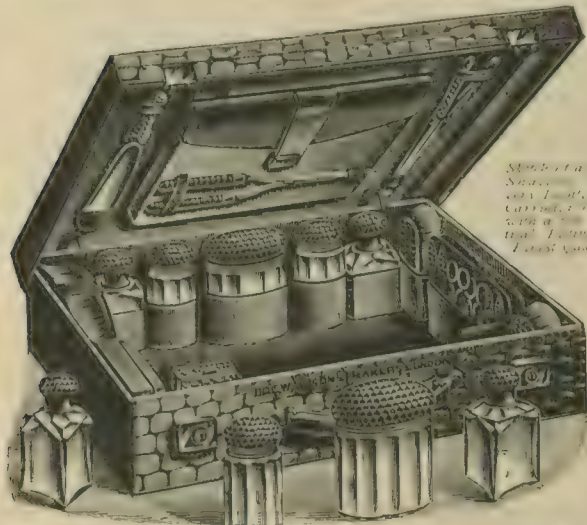
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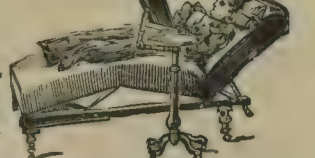
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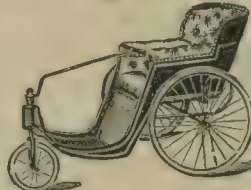
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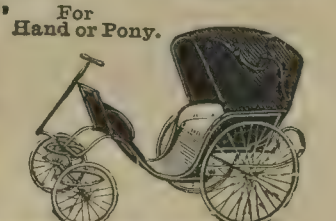
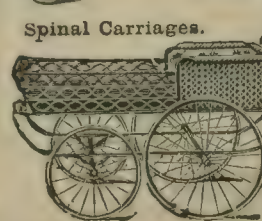
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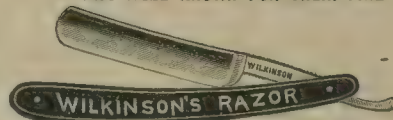


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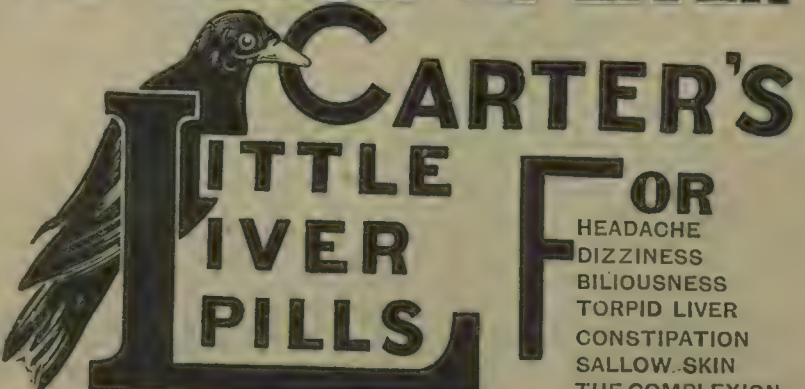
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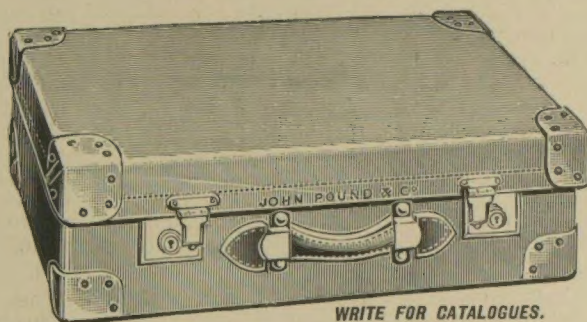
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 17, 1901), with a codicil (of Feb. 18, 1904), of MR. GEORGE WILLIS PENSON, of 6, Connaught Place, Hyde Park, who died on Sept. 18, was proved on Oct. 17 by Mrs. Mary Anne Watson, the sister, George Leybourne Watson, the nephew, and Arthur Allman Tilleard, the executors, the value of the real and personal estate amounting to £209,711. The testator bequeaths £500 to the Dental Hospital, Leicester Square; £1000 each to Nevil Henry Reeve, John Hasell, Lister Lane, and George Stephen Penson; £100 per annum to Selina Webb; and £200 to Arthur A. Tilleard. The residue of his property he leaves to his sister.

The will (dated Sept. 1, 1904) of MR. RALPH GEORGE PRICE, of 26, Hyde Park Gardens, and late of Marshall's Park, Romford, and 12 and 13, Upper Thames Street, who died on Sept. 29, was proved on Oct. 17 by Mrs. Annette Mary Price, the widow, Colonel Frank Broadwood Matthews, and Joseph Child Priestley, K.C.; the sons-in-law, and Harry Leonard

Warner, the value of the estate being £190,081. He bequeaths £6000 and the household furniture to his wife; £500 each to his two sons-in-law; £400 each to his daughters Mrs. Edith Mabel Warner Matthews and Mrs. Annette Maud Warner Priestley; £100 each to his sisters; £100 to his brother Leonard Charles Price; £100 to Harry Leonard Warner; and £120 per annum to his brother Alexander Smirke Price. The residue of his property he leaves, in trust, to pay the income from two thirds thereof to his wife while she remains his widow, or from £10,000 should she again marry, and subject thereto for his two daughters.

The will (dated Jan. 21, 1890), with two codicils (of Aug. 29, 1899, and May 13, 1902), of MR. JOSEPH ROBINSON, of Ingleside, North Shields, ship-owner, who died on Sept. 18, has been proved by Alfred Robinson, Charles Ogilvie Robinson, and Ernest Robinson, the sons, the value of the estate amounting to £109,576. The testator bequeaths £500 to his wife, and subject thereto leaves all his property, in trust, until June 30, 1910, to pay £800 per annum to his wife while she remains

his widow, or £100 per annum for the remainder of her life should she again marry; £100 per annum, in trust, for his son Herbert Joseph; and £50 per annum for each of his other children, and the issue of any deceased child. On the expiration of that time the ultimate residue is to be divided among his wife, she being his widow, his children, and the issue of any deceased child.

The will (dated May 15, 1900), with a codicil (of March 5, 1901), of MR. WILLIAM HAINES, of The Cedars, Byfleet, and 2, West Ascent, St. Leonards-on-Sea, who died on Aug. 30, was proved on Oct. 18 by Mrs. Anne Eliza Haines, the widow, Thomas Alfred Pearce, and Frederick Carey Bouch, the value of the estate being £81,864. The testator gives £200 per annum each to his daughters Annie Isabel Edsell, Florence Emily Hearnden, Ella Maud Hardy-Corfe, and Jessie Leila, during the life of their mother; £200 each to his executors; and £2000, the household furniture, and the income from his residuary estate to his wife.

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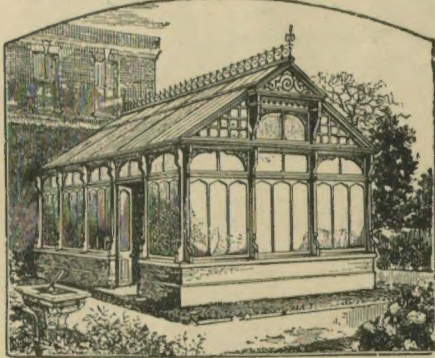
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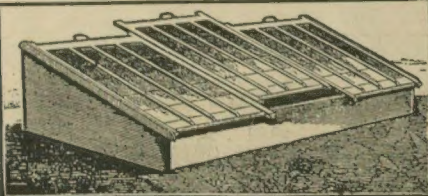
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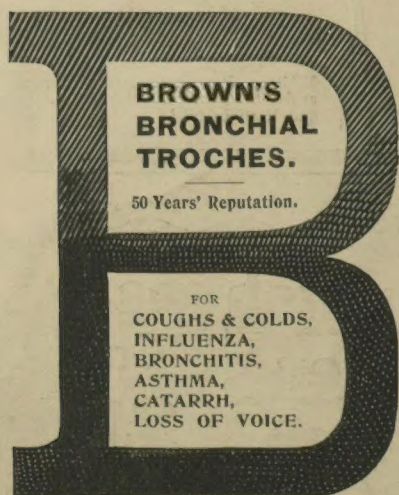
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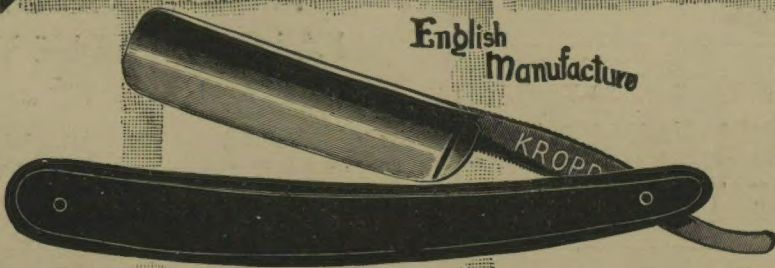
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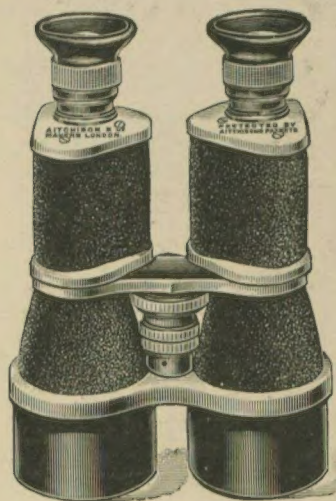
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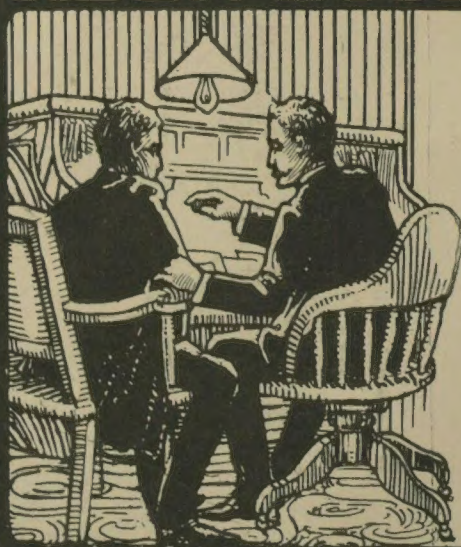
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